AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Latin Tongue,

OR THE

FIRST BOOK

OF

GRAMMAR.

Compoſed in Latin by *Emmanuel Alvarez* of the Society of *Jeſus*.

And Tranſlated into Engliſh for young Students of the ſame Society.

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Gift of the
Graduate School of Education

OF THE PARTS of SPEECH.

What is Grammar?

GRammar is the Art of ſpeaking and writing well.

Whence hath Grammar this Name?

From the Greek word *Gramma*, which ſignifies a Letter.

How many Letters are uſed by the Latins?

Three and twenty: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z.

How are the Letters divided?

Into Vowels and Conſonants.

How many Vowels are there?

Five in Latin: A, E, I, O, U; for Y, is a Greek Vowel, and hath place, only in Greek words made Latin; as *Hieronymus*, *Dionyſius*.

Why are theſe call'd Vowels?

Becauſe being pronounc'd alone, they make a perfect Voice.

How many Conſonants are there?

Sixteen, for H ſeems not to be a Conſonant, but a note of Aſpiration.

Why are they call'd Conſonants?

Becauſe being joyn'd with Vowels, they make a ſound with them.

What is a Diphthong?

It is the Conjunction of two Vowels in the ſame Syllable, which *Lipſius* calls *Bivocalis* a double Vowel.

How is a Diphthong to be pronounc'd?

With a double Sound, ſo that each Vowel of which it is compounded, may be perceiv'd.

How many Diphthongs are there?

Eight æ, as *Præmium*, ai, as *Maia*, au, as *Aurum*, ei as *Hei*, eu as *Europa*, œ as *pœna*, oi as *Troia*, ui as *Harpuia*, which is alſo writ with the Greek Diphthong yi. Some Grammarians encreaſe the Diphthongs to twenty two.

Of what is a Syllable made?

Of Letters, one or more, as *A-ni-mus.*

Of what is a Word made?

Of Syllables, as *Animus*, and ſometimes of one Syllable, as *Mors.*

Of what is a Speech made?

Of words, as *Deum cole*, *Mortem meditare.*

How many parts of Speech are there?

Eight, of which every Diſcourſe is made, 1 A Noun, 2 A Pronoun, 3 A Verb, 4 A Parti-

Participle, 5 An Adverb, 6 A Prepoſition, 7 A Conjunction, 8 An Interjection. The firſt four are declined, (*i.e.*) changed in their terminations, the four laſt are undeclined.

Of Nouns.

What is a Noun?

A Noun is a Word, or Part of Speech, which has Caſes, and ſignifies a Thing without Time, as *Menſa* a Table, *Manus* a Hand, *Rex* a King, *bonus* good, *pulcher* fair, *felix* happy.

How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

Two: A Subſtantive and Adjective. A Noun Subſtantive, is which cannot agree with another in Senſe, but ſtandeth by it ſelf, in Speech, as *Menſa*, *Manus*, *Rex*; for it is well ſaid, *the Table ſupporteth, the Hand holdeth, the King governeth.*

What is an Adjective?

It is a Noun which muſt agree with a Subſtantive either expreſſed or underſtood, to make up Sence, or which cannot ſtand by it ſelf in Speech, as *wiſe, valiant, great*, expreſſed, *A wiſe Captain maketh valiant Soldiers*, underſtood, *thoſe who are ſick of a Tertian do not eat Beef*, that is, *of a tertian Ague.*

Of Subſtantives.

How many kinds of Subſtantives are there?

Two: 1 a Proper Noun Subſtantive,

which ſignifies a Certain, or Determinate thing, as *Romulus*, *Roma*, *Caſar*. 2. An Appellative, which ſignifies more then one thing, as *Rex* ſignifies any *King*, *Urbs* any *City*, *Liber* any *Book*, &c.

2. *How many things do happen to a Noun Subſtantive?*

Six: Gender, Number, Caſe, Declenſion, Figure and Kind.

What is a Gender?

It is a certain Diſtinction of Sex.

How many Genders are there?

Five Ordinarily. 1. The Maſculine, before which is commonly put this Pronoun *Hic*, as *hic Dominus* a *Lord*. 2. The Feminine, before which is wont to be put, this Pronoun *Hæc*, as *hæc Ancilla*, a *handmaid*. 3. The Neuter, before which is wont to be put this Pronoun *Hoc*, as *hoc Mancipium* a *Bond-ſlave*. 4. The common of Two, before which is put both *Hic & Hæc*, as *hic & hæc Parens* a *Parent*. 5. The Common of Three, before which is put *Hic, Hæc & Hoc*: as *hic, hæc & hoc Prudens, Prudent*, and this only belongs to Adjectives. The Epicœne ſeems not properly a diſtinct Gender, but a certain Application of one Gender to both Sexes.

What is a Number?

A Number is a Note of Quantity or Multitude.

How

How many Numbers are there.

Two: Singular, which ſignifies one thing, as *Puer*, a *Boy*. Plural, which ſignifies many things, as *Pueri*, *Boys*.

What is a Caſe?

It is the changing of the Termination in Declining.

How many Caſes are there?

Six, The Nominative, (which perhaps is not a Caſe in the Singular Number) by which we name the thing, it is call'd alſo *Rectus* : and by this we anſwer, when a Queſtion is asked, by *Who* or *What?*

The Genitive, which ſignifies, whoſe any thing is, or to whom it pertains, and anſwereth to the Queſtion, *Whoſe* or *Whereof?*

The Dative, by which we attribute ſome thing to any one : and it anſwereth to the Queſtion, *To Whom* or *to What?*

The Accuſative, which followeth a Verb Active, and on which, the action of the Verb doth paſs, and it anſwereth to the Queſtion, *Whom* or *What?*

The Vocative, by which we call on Perſons or Things.

The Ablative, by which we ſignifie ſomething to be taken from another, and it moſt commonly followeth a Prepoſition, which governs it. It is call'd, the Latin Caſe, becauſe the Greeks have it not.

What is a Declenſion?

It is a Variation, or Changing of Words by Caſes.

How many Declenſions are there?

Five: The Firſt, whoſe Genitive endeth in *æ* diphthong, as *hæc Muſa, Muſæ*; and in *es*, when the Nominative endeth in *e*, as *hæc* Epitome *Epitomes.*

The Second, whoſe Genitive endeth in *i*, as *Dominus Domini.*

The Third, whoſe Genitive endeth in *is*, as *Sermo Sermonis*, and often in *os*, if the Noun be originally a Greek word, as *hæc Poëſis*, Genitivo *Poëſis* ſeu *Poëſeos.*

The Fourth, whoſe Genitive endeth in *us*, as *Senſus, Senſûs*, Except Neuter Nouns of this Declenſion, which end in *u*, and are undeclined in the Singular Number.

The Fifth, whoſe Genitive endeth in *ei*, as *Dies Diei.*

What do you mean by Kind?

The Diſtinction of Primitive and Derivative Words.

How many Kinds of Nouns are there?

Two: Primitive, which is the firſt, and cometh of no other, as *Father, Gold*, and Derivative, which cometh from another, as *Fatherly, Golden.*

What is Figure?

It is the Difference between a Simple and Compound word.

How many Figures are there;

Two: Simple, which is compounded of none, as *Wiſe*, *Learned*: and Compound, which is compounded of another, as *Unwiſe*, *Unlearned.*

The Declenſions of Nouns

Firſt Declenſion.

THe firſt Declenſion hath four Terminations in the Nominative Caſe, *a*, *as*, *e*, *es*: as *Muſa*, *Æneas*, *Penelope*, *Anchiſes*; the Genitive and Dative Caſes end in *æ*, the Accuſative in *am*, the Vocative in *a*, the Ablative in *a*, the Nominative plural in *æ*, the Genitive in *arum*, the Dative in *is*, the Accuſative in *as*, the Vocative like the Nomnative, the Ablative in *is*.

Muſa, a Noun of the firſt Declenſion, of the Feminine Gender, in the ſingular Number, ſhall be declined thus.

Nominativo *hæc Muſa*, a Muſe. Genitivo *Muſæ*, of a Muſe. Dativo *Muſæ*, to a Muſe. Accuſativo *Muſam*, a Muſe. Vocativo *ò Muſa*, o Muſe. Ablativo *à Muſa*, from a Muſe.

In the Plural Number.

Nominativo *Muſæ*, Muſes. Genitivo *Muſarum* of Muſes. Dativo *Muſis*, to Muſes

ſes. Accuſativo *Muſas* Muſes. Vocativo *ô Muſæ*, O Muſes. Ablativo *à Muſis*, from the Muſes.

Theſe Words *of*, *to*, *ô*, and *from*, are ſigns of the Caſes with which they are joyned, and are put to all Nouns whatſoever.

Hæc Muſa jucunda. A pleaſant Muſe.
Hæc culpa magna. A great fault.

Paucis poſt Diebus.

Hæc Muſa dulcis. A ſweet Muſe.
Hæc terra ferax. A fruitful earth.
Hic Nauta Vigilans. A vigilant ſhipman.
Hic Poeta optimus. The beſt Poet.

When a Noun of the firſt Declenſion endeth in *e*, then the Genitive ſhall end in *es*, the Dative in *æ*, the Accuſative in *en*, the Vocative in *e*, the Ablative in *e*. The Plural Number endeth as the former.

When a Noun endeth in *as*, the Accuſative endeth both in *am* and *an*, the Vocative in *a*. When in *es*, the Accuſative endeth in *en*, and the Vocative in *e*, and the Ablative in *e*, as *hic Æneas*, *Æneam vel Ænean*. *Anchiſes*, *Anchiſen*, *Anchiſe*, *Anchiſe*.

Epitome, of the Feminine Gender.

Numero Singulari.

Nominativo *hæc Epitome*, Genitivo *Epitomes*, Dativo *Epitomæ*, Accuſativo *Epitomen*, Vocativo *ô Epitome*, Ablativo *ab Epitome*.

Nume-

Numero Plurali.

Nominativo *Epitoma*, Genitivo *Epitomarum*, Dativo, *Epitomis*, Accuſativo *Epitomas*, Vocativo *ô Epitoma*, Ablativo *ab Epitomis*.

Hæc Epitome Liviana. An Abridgment of *Livy*.

Hæc Epitome facilis. An eaſie Abridgment.

Note.

The Dative and Ablative Caſes Plural, are always alike, and end in *is*, except *Dea*, *Filia*, and ſome other Subſtantives the which end in *abus*, that they may be diſtinguiſhed from others of the Maſculine Gender, as *Dea*, a Goddeſs, Dative and Ablative Plural *Deabus*. To the which add theſe two Adjectives of the Feminine Gender, *Amba* both, *Duæ* two.

Let Children accuſtom themſelves from the very begining and entrance of Grammar to joyn Adjectives and Subſtantives together; Let not the Adjectives be many nor unfit, nor raſhly heaped together, but let them be choice ones, taken out of good Authors, at the moſt two, as *Puer verecundus & ingenioſus*, a ſhamefac't and witty Boy.

Second Declenſion.

THis Declenſion hath Six Terminations in the Nominative Caſe, *er*, *ir*, *ur*,

ur, *us*, *eus*, *um*, the Genitive ſingular in *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accuſative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *o*. The Nominative Plural in *i*, the Genitive in *orum*, the Dative in *is*, the Accuſative in *os*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

Liber, a Noun of the Second Declenſion of the Maſculine Gender, ſhall be declined thus.

Numero Singulari.

Nominativo *hic Liber*, Genitivo *Libri*, Dativo *Libro*, Accuſativo *Librum*, Vocativo *ô Liber*, Ablativo *à Libro*.

Numero Plurali.

Nominativo *Libri*, Genitivo *Librorum*, Dativo *Libris*, Accuſativo *Libros*, Vocativo *ô Libri*, Ablativo *à Libris*.

Hic Liber magnus. A great Book.

Hic Liber utilis, A profitable Book.

Note.

Nouns that end in *us*, have the Vocative in *e*, as *Dominus*, Vocativo, *ô Domine*, except *Deus* God, which hath in the Vocative Caſe, *ô Deus*.

Proper Names that end in *ius*, have *i* in the Vocative; as *Antonius*, Vocativo, *ô Antoni*, to the which add *Filius* a Son, Vocativo, *ô Fili*.

And thoſe Nouns, which end in *eus*, make the Vocative in *eu*: as *hic Orpheus*, Vocative *ô Orpheu*.

Domi-

Dominus, of the Maſculine Gender.

Nominativo *hic Dominus*, Genitivo *Domini*, Dativo *Domino*, Accuſativo *Dominum*, Vocativo *ô Domine*, Ablativo *à Domino*,

Numero Plurali.

Nominativo *Domini*, Genitivo *Dominorum*, Dativo *Dominis*, Accuſativo *Dominos*, Vocativo *ô Domini*, Ablativo *à Dominis*.

Hic Dominus juſtus, A juſt Lord.

Aliquot poſt Dies.

Hic Dominus prudens. A wiſe Lord.

Hic Animus generoſior. A more noble Mind.

Hæc Populus proceriſſima. A moſt high Poplar Tree.

Templum, of the Neuter Gender.

Nominativo *hoc Templum*, Genitivo *Templi*, Dativo *Templo*, Accuſativo *Templum*, Vocativo *ô Templum*, Ablativo, *à Templo*.

Numero Plurali.

Nominativo *Templa*, Genitivo *Templorum*, Dativo *Templis*, Accuſativo *Templa*, Vocativo *ô Templa*, Ablativo, *à Templis*.

Hoc Templum ſanctiſſimum. A moſt holy Church.

Hoc ingenium eximium. An excellent Wit.

Suo Tempore.

Hoc Templum ingens. A very great Church.

Hoc Ingenium illuſtre. A noble Wit.

Note.

Neuters of what Declenſion ſoever they be, in both Numbers have three Caſes alike, to wit, the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative, the which Caſes in the Plural Number do always end in *a*, excepting theſe words *Ambo* and *Duo* which end in *o*.

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Third Declenſion

IN the third Declenſion the Nominative hath eleven Terminations *a*, *e*, *o*, *c*. *d*. *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*, the Genitive endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accuſative in *em* and ſometimes in *im*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, ſometimes in *i*, and ſometimes in both. The Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*, the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*. Except *Bos* an Ox, the which hath *Bobus* or *Bubus*.

and ſometimes in both.

Sermo, of the Maſculine Gender.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic Sermo*, Genitivo *Sermonis*, Dativo *Sermoni*, Accuſativo *Sermonem*, Vocativo *ô Sermo*, Ablativo *à Sermone*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Sermones*, Genitivo *Sermonum*, Dativo *Sermonibus*, Accuſativo *Sermones*,

mones, Vocativo *ô Sermones*, Ablativo *à Sermonibus.*

Hic Sermo elegans. An elegant Speech.

Hic Sermo quotidianus. A daily Speech.

Hæc Virtus admiranda. An admirable Virtue.

Hæc Oratio elegantior. A more elegant Oration.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic Vomis*, Genitivo *Vomeris*, Dativo *Vomeri*, Accuſativo *Vomerem*, Vocativo *ô Vomis*, Ablativo *à Vomere.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Vomeres*, Genitivo *Vomerum*, Dativo *Vomeribus*, Accuſativo *Vomeres*, Vocativo *ô Vomeres*, Ablativo *à Vomeribus.*

Hic Vomis ferreus.

Hic Lapis gravis.

Hæc Caſſis impenetrabilis.

Sedes, of the Feminine Gender.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hæc Sedes*, Genitivo *Sedis*, Dativo *Sedi*, Accuſativo *Sedem*, Vocativo *ô Sedes*, Ablativo *á Sede.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Sedes*, Genitivo *Sedium*, Dativo *Sedibus*, Accuſativo *Sedes*, Vocativo *ô Sedes*, Ablativo *à Sedibus.*

Hæc Sedes commoda. A commodious Seat.

Hæc Sedes plicatilis. A Seat that may be folded.

Tempus, of the Neuter Gender.

Nominativo *Tempus*, Genitivo *Temporis*, Dativo *Tempori*, Accuſativo *Tempus*, Vocativo *ô Tempus*, Ablativo *à Tempore*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Tempora*, Genitivo *Temporum*, Dativo *Temporibus*, Accuſativo *Tempora*, Vocativo *ô Tempora*, Ablativo *à Temporibus*.

Hoc Tempus brevius. A ſhorter Time.
Hoc Tempus pretioſum. Pretious Time.
Hoc Tempus velox. Swift Time.
Hoc Nomen celebre. A famous Name.
Hoc Flumen rapidum. A ſwift River.

Civis, of the Common Gender.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic & hæc Civis*, Genitivo *Civis*, Dativo *Civi*, Accuſativo *Civem*, Vocativo *ô Civis*, Ablativo *à Cive*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Cives*, Genitivo *Civium*, Dativo *Civibus*, Accuſativo *Cives*, Vocativo *ô Cives*, Ablativo *à Civibus*.

Hic & hæc Affinis. A Neighbour.
Hic & hæc Hoſtis. An Enemy.

Note.

To theſe and the like Nouns of the Common Gender, you ſhall joyn Adjectives of the Maſculine Gender only, or of the Feminine Gender only, as occaſion ſhall require

require: as *Hic Civis Romanus*; *Hæc Civis Romana*, A Cittizen of Rome.

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6. *Fourth Declenſion.*

IN the fourth Declenſion, the Nominative hath two Terminations, *us* and, *u*, the Genitive in *ûs*, the Dative in *ui*, the Accuſative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative Plural in *us*, the Genitive in *uum*, the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*, and ſometimes in *ubus*. *and ſometimes in both. Note.*

That the bleſſed Name *JESUS*, maketh the Accuſative in *um*, and the other Caſes in *u*.

Senſus, of the Maſculine Gender.

Nominativo *hic Senſus*, Genitivo *Senſûs*, Dativo *Senſui*, Accuſativo *Senſum*, Vocativo *ô Senſus*, Ablativo *à Senſu*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Senſus*, Genitivo *Senſuum*, Dativo *Senſibus*, *Accuſativo Senſus*, Vocativo *ô Senſus*, Ablativo *à Senſibus*.

Hic Senſus hebes. A dull Sence.

Hic Senſus tardus. A ſlow Sence.

Hic Fructus ſuavis. A ſweet Fruit.

Hæc Anus delira. A doting old-woman,

Genu, of the Neuter Gender.

Nominativo *hoc Genu*, Genitivo *Genu*, Dativo *Genu*, Accuſativo *Genu*, Vocativo *ô Genu*, Ablativo *à Genu*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Genua*, Genitivo *Genuum*, Dativo *Genibus*, Accuſativo *Genua*, Vocativo *ô Genua*, Ablativo a *Genibus*.

Hoc Genu flexum. A bowed Knee.

Hoc Genu tumens. A ſwelling Knee.

Hoc Cornu flexum. A bowed Horn.

Hoc tonitru horrendum. An horrible thunder.

Fifth Declenſion.

THe fifth Declenſion hath in the Nominative Caſe but one Termination in *es*, the Genitive and Dative caſe Singular in *ei*, the Accuſative in *em*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *erum*, the Dative and Ablative in *ebus*.

Dies, of the Maſculine Gender.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic Dies*, Genitivo *Diei*, Dativo *Diei*, Accuſativo *Diem*, Vocativo *ô Dies*, Ablativo *à Die*.

Plu-

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Dies*, Genitivo *Dierum*, Dativo *Diebus*, Accuſativo *Dies*, Vocativo *ô Dies*, Ablativo *à Diebus*.

Hic Dies latiſſimus. A moſt joyful Day.

Hic Dies triſtis. A ſad Day.

Hæc res neceſſaria. A neceſſary thing.

Hæc res facilis. An eaſy thing.

Hæc Facies honeſta & liberalis. An honeſt and comely Face.

Note.

All Nouns of this Declenſion be of the Feminine Gender, except *Dies* and *Meridies*: And altho *Dies* be of the doubtful Gender, yet becauſe it is ſeldom found in the Plural Number to be of the Feminine, we have only us'd the Maſculine in this place.

Of Adjectives. 6

How many kinds of Adjectives are there?

THree: for either they have three Terminations in the Nominative Caſe, as *Bonus bona, bonum*; or two, as *Brevis & breve*; or only one, as *Prudens, Felix.*

How many things happen to an Adjective?

All that happen to a Subſtantive and alſo Compariſon; becauſe to Adjectives, *more or leſs* may be added; as *Juſt, ſtrong.*

How

How many Degrees of Compariſon are there?

Three: the Poſitive, which ſignifieth a thing abſolutely and ſimply; as *Great, Little.*

The Comparative, which either increaſeth or diminiſheth the Signification; as *Greater, Leſſer.*

The Superlative, which advanceth the Signification to the higheſt, or putteth it down to the loweſt degree; as *Greateſt, Leaſt.*

Whence are Comparatives formed?

Of the firſt Caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by adding the Syllable *or*; as *Juſtus, juſti, juſtior: Fortis, forti, fortior.*

Whence are Superlatives formed?

Of the ſame firſt Caſe that endeth in *i*, by adding the Letter *s*, and the Syllables *ſimus*; as *Juſtus, juſti, juſtiſſimus: Fortis, forti, fortiſſimus.*

Are all Comparatives and Superlatives formed thus?

No: For ſome Compariſons are irregular and unequal; as *Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, pejor, peſſimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum*; of which *Plus* wanteth the Maſculine and Feminine Gender Singular, but in the Plural Number it hath *Plures*, and *plura vel pluria.*

2. When the Poſitive endeth in *er*, the Super-

Superlative is formed of the Nominative Caſe, by adding *rimus*; as *pulcher* fair, *pulcherrimus.*

3. Alſo theſe Nouns ending in *lis*, make the Superlative, by changing *lis* into *limus*; as *Humilis* humble, *humillimus: Similis* like, *ſimillimus: Facilis* eaſy, *facillimus: Gracilis* ſlender, *gracillimus.* The ſame is to be underſtood alſo of the Compounds of theſe Adjectives; as *Difficilis* hard, *difficillimus: Imbecillis* weak, hath in the Superlative both *Imbecillimus* and *imbecilliſſimus.* All other Words in *lis*, are formed according to the general Rule; only *Utilis* profitable, hath ſometimes *Utilimus.*

4. Adjectives in *us* compounded of the Verbs, *Dico, Facio, Volo, [Loquor]* change *us* into *entior* and *entiſſimus*; as *Maledicus* ill-tongued, *maledicentior, maledicentiſſimus: Magnificus* Magnificent, *Magnificentior, Magnificentiſſimus: Benevolus*, well-willing, *benevolentior, benevolentiſſimus.*

5. Adjectives that have a Vowel before *us*, make the Comparative and Superlative by *magis* and *maximè*; as *Idoneus* fitt, *magis idoneus* more fitt or fitter; *maximè idoneus*, moſt fitt or fitteſt. Yet *Strenuus* ſtout, hath *ſtrenuior* and *ſtrenuiſſimus: Aſſiduus* diligent, hath ſometimes *aſſiduior, aſſiduiſſimus: Pius godly*, in the Superlative, hath *piiſſimus* and *pientiſſimus.*

6. When any Adjective to be compared

is

is compounded of this Prepoſition *per*, it ſhall be compared after the regular manner, only before the Comparative put the word *multò* or *longè*, and before the Superlative *quàm*; as *per doctus*, very learned, *multò vel longè doctior*, *quàm doctiſſimus*: So *per-pius*, *multò vel longè magis pius*, *quàm maximè pius*, or *quàm piiſſimus*.

The Declining of Adjectives.

Adjectives are either of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, or of the third. Thoſe that are of the firſt and ſecond, make the Maſculine Gender like *Dominus*, the Feminine like *Muſa*, and the Neuter like *Templum*; as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*: and is thus declined.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, Genitivo *Boni*, *bonæ*, *boni*, Dativo *Bono*, *bonæ*, *bono*, Accuſativo *Bonum*, *bonam*, *bonum*, Vocativo *ô Bone*, *bona*, *bonum*, Ablativo *à Bono*, *bona*, *bono*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Boni*, *bonæ*, *bona*, Genitivo *Bonorum*, *bonarum*, *bonorum*, Dativo *Bonis*, Accuſativo *Bonos*, *bonas*, *bona*, Vocativo *ô Boni*, *bonæ*, *bona*, Ablativo *à Bonis*.

After the ſame manner are theſe Adjectives following declined, only that they have

have *ius* in the Genitive, and *i* in the Dative Singular in all Genders.

Nominativo *Alter, altera, alterum*; another, Genitivo *Alterius*, Dativo *Alteri*, Accuſativo *Alterum, alteram, alterum*, Vocativo caret. All other Caſes are declined as *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

So *alius, alia, aliud* another, Genitivo *Alius*, Dativo *alij, &c. Ullus, ulla, ullum*, any; *Ullius, Ulli* : *Nullus, nulla, nullum*, none, *nullius, nulli* : *Uter, utra, utrum*, whether; *utrius, utri* : *Uterque, utraque, utrumque* both; *utriuſque, utrique* : *Alteruter, alterutra, alterutrum*, one of two; *alterutrius, alterutri* : *Neuter, neutra, neutrum*, neither of the two; *neutrius, neutri.*

All antient Grammarians do uſe commonly *neutri* in the Genitive Caſe.

Theſe former words all want the Vocative caſe, but theſe three following have it.

Totus, tota, totum, all, the whole; *totius, toti* : *Solus, ſola, ſolum*, alone; *ſolius, ſoli* : *Unus, una, unum*, one; *unius, uni.* The other Caſes are like *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

The third Declenſion of Adjectives.

ADjectives of the third Declenſion have either three Terminations in the

the Nominative Caſe; as *hic Acer, hæc acris, hoc acre*, or two; as *hic & hæc Brevis & hoc breve*, or only one which agrees with Subſtantives of all genders; as *hic, hæc & hoc Felix.*

Acer, acris, acre, a Noun Adjective of the third Declenſion.

Nominativo *hic Acer, hæc acris, hoc acre*, ſharp, Genitivo *acris*, Dativo *acri*, Accuſativo *acrem & acre*, Vocativo *ô acer, acris & acre*, Ablativo *ab acri.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *acres & acria*, Genitivo *acrium*, Dativo *acribus*, Accuſativo *acres & acria*, Vocativo *ô acres & acria*, Ablativo *ab acribus.*

Hic Alacer, hæc alacris, hoc alacre, merry.

Hic Volucer, hæc volucris, hoc volucre, ſwift.

Brevis & breve, a Noun Adjective.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic & hæc Brevis & hoc breve*, ſhort, Genitivo *brevis*, Dativo *brevi*, Accuſativo *brevem & breve*, Vocativo *ô brevis & breve*, Ablativo *à brevi.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Breves & brevia*, Genitivo, *brevium*, Dativo *brevibus*, Accuſativo *breves & brevia*, Vocativo *ô breves & brevia*, Ablativo *à brevibus.*

Brevior

Brevior & brevius, a Noun Comparative. 9

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic & hæc Brevior & hoc brevius*, Genitivo *Brevioris*, Dativo *breviori*, Accuſativo *breviorem & brevius*, Vocativo *ô brevior & brevius*, Ablativo *à breviore vel breviori.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Breviores & breviora*, Genitivo *breviorum*, Dativo *brevioribus*, Accuſativo *breviores & breviora*, Vocativo *ô breviores & breviora*, Ablativo *à brevioribus*

Felix, A Noun Adjective of all Genders.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic, hæc & hoc Felix* happy, Genitivo *felicis*, Dativo *felici*, Accuſativo *felicem & felix*, Vocativo *ô felix*, Ablativo *à felice vel felici.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *felices & felicia*, Genitivo *felicium*, Dativo *felicibus*, Accuſativo *felices & felicia*, Vocativo *ô felices & felicia*, Ablativo *à felicibus.*

So you ſhall decline *Amans, amantis, amanti, &c. Legens* and other Participles in *ans* and *ens*. So alſo *Elegans, elegantis* elegant.

Note.

1. Almoſt all Adjectives, but thoſe which end in *cer* or *is*, do increaſe in the Genitive Caſe, that is, have a Syllable more in the Genitive than in the Nominative, which in Latin is called *Incrementum*, and is the laſt Syllable but one, of the Genitive Caſe.

2. All Adjectives that in the Neuter Gender end in *e*, have *i* in the Ablative Caſe.

3. All other Adjectives almoſt may have both *e* and *i*, except *Pauper* poor: and *Oſpes* ſafe and ſound, which have only *e*: and *Memor* mindful, which hath only *i*.

4. All Adjectives which have *i*, in the Ablative Caſe, or *e* and *i*, have *ia* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative Plural; as *Gravis*, heavy, Nominativo Plurali *gravia*: *Felix*, happy, *felicia*; Except from this Rule, Comparatives, which have only *a*; as *Brevior* ſhort, *Breviora*, and *Vetus* old, *vetera*.

5. The ſame is to be ſaid of the Genitive Plural, which in moſt Adjectives endeth in *ium*, Comparatives being excepted, as before: To which may be added theſe few Adjectives, *Vetus*, *veterum* old: *Uber* plentiful: *Vigil* watchful: *Inops* poor: *Memor* mindful: *Supplex* humbly intreating: *Degener* degenerating: *Artifex* workman-like.

Irregu-

Irregular Nouns.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hæc Domus*, Genitivo *Domi vel Domûs*, Dativo *Domo vel Domui*, Accuſativo *Domum*, Vocativo *ô Domus*, Ablativo *à Domo.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Domus*, Genitivo *Domorum, vel Domuum*, Dativo *Domibus*, Accuſativo *Domos vel Domus*, Vocativo *ô Domus*, Ablativo *à Domibus.*

Tolle me, mi, mu, mis, ſi declinare Domus vis.

Duo, of the Plural Number.

Nominativo *Duo, duæ, duo* two, Genitivo *duorum, duarum, duorum*, Dativo *duobus, duabus, duobus*, Accuſativo *duos, duas, duo*, Vocativo *ô duo, duæ, duo*, Ablativo *à duobus, duabus, duobus.*

Ambo, is declined after the ſame faſhion.

Tres & tria, is thus declined.

Nominativo *Tres & tria* three, Genitivo *Trium*, Dativo *tribus*, Accuſativo *tres & tria*, Vocativo *ô tres & tria*, Ablativo *à tribus.*

Of the Pronoun.

9 10

What is a Pronoun?

A Pronoun is a Part of Speech, which being put for a Noun, doth ſignifie a certain and determined perſon.

How many ſorts of Pronouns be there?

Six: Demonſtrative, which ſheweth a thing; as *I*, *Thou*, *This*, *That*, *He*, *Himſelf*.

Relative, that reduceth to memory the thing going before; as *This*, *That*, *He himſelf*, *Who*, *The ſame*: as *Virgil made Verſes, and the ſame man recited them himſelf*.

Interrogative (which others hold to be a Noun) is by which we do enquire of any thing; as *Who*, *Of what Countrey*, and *Cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*, which in ancient times ſignified *whoſe*.

Poſſeſſive, which ſignifieth Poſſeſſion; *Mine*, *Thine*, *His own*, *Ours*, *Yours*.

Gentile, which not only ſignifieth a Nation or Country, but alſo a Faction and Sect; as *Noſtras*, of our Country or Sect, *Veſtras*, of your Countrey, Linage, *&c.* *Cujus*, of what Country.

Reciprocal, which returneth to that perſon, which went before; as *Sui*, Of himſelf, *ſuus*, his.

How

How many things belong to a Pronoun?

Seven: Gender, Number, Caſe, Declenſion, Perſon, Kind, and Figure.

How many Genders have Pronouns?

Four: the Maſculine; as *Hic, Ille, Iſte, Meus.*

Feminine; as *Hæc, Illa, Iſta, Mea.*

Neuter: as *Hoc, Illud, Iſtud, Meum.*

Commune of three; as *Noſtras, Veſtras.*

How many Numbers are there?

Two: as in a Noun. The ſingular; as *Ego*: Plural; as *Nos.*

How many Caſes be there?

Six: as in a Noun.

How many Declenſions are there?

Four: The firſt, which hath in the Genitive *æ*; as *Mea, Tua, Sua.*

The ſecond, which hath in the Genitive *i*; as *Meus, Tuus, Suus.*

The third, which hath *is* in the Genitive; as *Noſtras, Veſtras.*

The fourth is irregular, which doth partly imitate the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, of Adjectives; as *Ego, Tu, Sui, Hic, Ille, Ipſe, Iſte, Quis* and *Is.*

How many Perſons are there?

Three: The firſt, as *Ego* I; the ſecond, as *Tu* thou; the third, as *Ille, Iſte* he, and all other Pronouns: Yet *Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum,* ſeemeth to be of all; as alſo *Qui, quæ, quod* who; as *I my ſelf who write: Thou thy ſelf who writeſt: He himſef who writeth.*

How many kinds of Pronouns be there?

Two: Primitive; as *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, *Hic*, *Iſte*, *Ille*, *Ipſe*, *Is*, *Qui* and *Quis*. And Derivative; as *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noſter*, *Veſter*, *Noſtras*, *Veſtras*.

How many Figures are there:

Two: Simple; as *Ego*, *Is*, *Sui*: and Compound; as *Egomet*, *Idem*, *Suiipſius*.

10

The Declining of Primitive Pronouns.

All Pronouns want the Vocative Caſe, except *Tu*, *Meus*, *Noſter* and *Noſtras*.

Ego, a pronoun of the firſt perſon.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Ego* I, Genitivo *mei*, Dativo *mihi*, Accuſativo *me*, Vocativo caret, Ablativo *à me*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Nos*, Genitivo *noſtrûm vel noſtri*, Dativo *nobis*, Accuſativo *Nos*, Vocativo caret, Ablativo *à nobis*.

Tu, a pronoun of the ſecond perſon.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Tu*, Genitivo *tui*, Dativo *tibi*, Accuſativo *te*, Vocativo *ô tu*, Ablativo *à te*.

Plura-

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Vos*, Genitivo *veſtrum vel veſtri*, Dativo *Vobis*, Accuſativo *vos*, Vocativo *ô vos*, Ablativo *à vobis*.

Sui, a pronoun of the third perſon of both Numbers, wanteth the Nominative Caſe.

Genitivo *Sui*, of himſelf, or of themſelves, Dativo *Sibi*, Accuſativo *ſe*, Ablativo *à ſe*.

Note.

Theſe three Pronouns *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, are of ancient Grammarians accounted to be of all Genders, becauſe they are joyned with all.

The pronouns, *Hic*, *Iſte*, *Ille*, *Ipſe*, *is* and *idem*, which do in ſome ſort imitate the firſt and ſecond Declenſion of Adjectives, are declined thus.

Nominativo *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, Genitivo *hujus*, Dativo *huic*, Accuſativo *hunc*, *hanc*, *hoc*, Vocativo caret, Ablativo *ab hoc*, *hac*, *hoc*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Hi*, *hæ*, *hæc*, Genitivo *horum*, *harum*, *horum*, Dativo *his*, Accuſativo *hos*, *has*, *hæc*, Vocativo caret, Ablativo *ab his*.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Iſte*, *iſta*, *iſtud*, Genitivo *iſtius*,

ſtius, Dativo *iſti*, Accuſativo *iſtum*, *iſtam*, *iſtud*, Ablativo *ab iſto*, *iſta*, *iſto*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Iſti*, *iſtæ*, *iſta*, Genitivo, *iſtorum*, *iſtarum*, *iſtorum*, Dativo *iſtis*, Accuſativo *iſtos*, *iſtas*, *iſta*, Ablativo *ab iſtis*.

In like manner decline *Ille*, *illa*, *illud*, he, and *Ipſe* he, except in the Neuter Gender Singular, which is *ipſum*.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Is*, *ea*, *id*, Genitivo *ejus*, Dativo *ei*, Accuſativo *eum*, *eam id*, Ablativo *eo*, *ea*, *eo*.

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *ij*, *eæ*, *ea*, Genitivo *eorum*, *earum*, *eorum*, Dativo *eis*, Accuſativo *eos*, *eas*, *ea*, Ablativo *ab eis*.

Idem, *eadem*, *idem* the ſame, is compounded of *is*, and is declined the ſame manner, adding this Syllable *dem*, in every Caſe.

Note.

Of the Pronouns *Hic* and *iſte*, is compounded *iſthic* or *iſtic*, *iſtæc*, *iſtoc vel iſtuc*, Ablativo *ab iſtoc*, *iſtac*, *iſtoc*, Plural. Nominativo & Accuſativo, *iſtæc*, the Neuter Gender.

The Declining of Derivative Pronouns.

Meus, mea, meum mine : *Tuus tua, tuum* thine : *Suus, ſua, ſuum* his : *Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum* ours : *Veſter, veſtra, Veſtrum* yours, are declined as Adjectives of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Meus, mea, meum*, Genitivo *mei, meæ, mei*, Dativo *meo, meæ, meo*, Accuſativo *meum, meam, meum*, Vocativo *ô mi, mea, meum*, Ablativo *à meo, mea, meo.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Mei, meæ, mea*, Genitivo *meorum, mearum, meorum*, Dativo *meis*, Accuſativo *meos, meas, mea*, Vocativo *ô mei, meæ, mea*, Ablativo *â meis.*

Noſtras, of our Country, and *Veſtras* of your Country, Derivative Pronouns of all Genders, are declined like Adjectives of the third Declenſion.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *hic, hac & hoc Noſtras*, Genitivo *noſtratis*, Dativo *noſtrati*, Accuſativo *noſtratem & noſtras*, Vocativo *ô noſtras*, Ablativo *à noſtrate vel noſtrati.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Noſtrates & noſtratia*, Genitivo

nitivo *noſtratum*, Dativo *noſtratibus*, Accuſativo *noſtrâtes & noſtratia*, Vocativo *ô noſtrates & noſtratia*, Ablativo *à noſtratibus.*

Qui, Quæ, Quod, A Pronoun Relative, which others will have to be a Noun, ſhall be thus declined.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Qui*, *quæ*, *quod* which, Genitivo *cujus*, Dativo *cui*, Accuſativo *quem*, *quam*, *quod*, Ablativo *quo vel qui*, *qua vel qui*, *quo vel qui.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Qui*, *quæ*, *quæ*, Genitivo *quorum*, *quarum*, *quorum*, Dativo *quibus vel queis*, Accuſativo *quos*, *quas*, *quæ*, Ablativo *à quibus vel queis.*

Quis, a Pronoun or Noun Interrogative, ſhall be declined thus.

Singulariter.

Nominativo *Quis vel qui*, *quæ vel quæ*, *quod vel quid*, Genitivo *cujus*, Dativo *cui*, Accuſativo *quem*, *quam*, *quod vel quid*, Ablativo *à quo vel qui*, *qua vel qui*, *quo vel qui.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Qui*, *quæ*, *quæ*, Genitivo *quorum*, *quarum*, *quorum*, Dativo *quibus*, Accuſativo *quos*, *quas*, *quæ*, Ablativo *à quibus vel queis.*

Note.

The Ablative *Qui*, is of all Genders, and

and is uſed with the Prepoſition *Cum*; Terent. Heaut. *Quicum loquitur filius*, With whom doth my Son talk: Some ſay that *Quicum* is an Adverb.

Compounds of *Quis*, when it goeth before.

Quiſnam, quænam, quodnam vel quidnam, who, what: *Quiſpiam, quæpiam, quodpiam vel quidpiam*, any one, ſome one: *Quiſquam, quæquam, quodquam vel quidquam*, ſome body, any body: *Quisque, quæque, quodque vel quidque*, every one, every thing. All theſe are declined after *Quis*.

Quiſquis, is found declined only in theſe Genders and Caſes.

Singulariter.

Nominativo maſculino, *Quisquis* whoſoever, Neutro *quicquid* whatſoever, Genitivo *cujuſcujus*, Dativo *cuicui*, Accuſativo *quemquem & quidquid*, Ablativo *à quoquo.*

Pluraliter.

Nominativo *Quiqui*, Genitivo *quorumquorum*, Dativo *quibusquibus*, Accuſativo *quoſquos*, Ablativo *á quibusquibus.*

Compounds of *Quis*, when it followeth.

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod vel aliquid ſomebody, ſomething, *Nequis* leaſt any man, that no man, *Siquis* if any; theſe are declined like *Quis*, except the Feminine of the

the Nominative Caſe, and the Neuter Plural, all which end in *a* for the moſt part. *Ecquis vel ecqui, ecquæ vel ecqua, ecquod vel ecquid* who, what.

Compounds of *Qui*.

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque whoſoever, whatſoever: *Quidam, quædam, quoddam vel quiddam* ſome certain perſon, or thing: *Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet vel quidlibet* who thou wilt, every body: *Quivis, quævis, quodvis vel quidvis* whoſoever thou wilt, any one.

Some of the aforeſaid are Compounded again.

Nominativo *Unuſquiſque, unaquæque, unumquodque* every one, Genitivo *uniuſcujuſque*, Dativo *unicuique*, and ſo forth in both Numbers both theſe words are declined. *Ecquiſnam, ecquænam, Ecquodnam vel ecquidnam* who, what. The other Caſes are ſeldom uſed.

Note.

All Compounds of *Quis* want the Vocative Caſe, beſide *Aliquis* which hath it, and *Quicunque*, tho it come of *Qui*.

The Dative Plural *Queis* or *quis* doth ſeem to be little uſed, when it is taken interrogatively or infinitely, wherefore the Compounds for the moſt part want it.

Of

Of the Verb.

What is a Verb.

A Verb is a Part of Speech, which hath Moods and Tenſes, and is not declined by Caſes.

How many ſorts of Verbs are there?

Two: Perſonal, which hath all Perſons of both Numbers; as *Amo, amas, amat, Amamus, amatis, amant.*

Impersonal, which wanteth the firſt and ſecond Perſon of both Numbers, and the third Plural.

How many-fold is Impersonal?

Twofold: One of the Active Voice; as *Pudet, Pœnitet.* The other of the Paſſive; as *Pugnatur, Curritur.*

How many things happen to a Verb?

Eight: Mood, Tenſe, Conjugation, Sort, Number, Perſon, Figure, and Kind or Form.

How many Moods are there?

Five: uſual and common; Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive.

How many Tenſes are there?

Five: Preſent, Preterimperfect, Preterperfect, Preterpluperfect and Future Tenſe.

How many Conjugations are there?

Four: The firſt, whoſe ſecond Perſon of the Indicative mood Preſent tenſe endeth in *as*, and the Infinitive mood in *are* long; as *Amo, amas, amare.*

The ſecond, whoſe ſecond Perſon of the Indicative mood Preſent tenſe endeth in *es*, and the Infintive in *ere* long; as *Doceo, doces, docere.*

The third, whoſe ſecond Perſon of the Indicative mood Preſent tenſe endeth in *is*, and the Infinitive in *ere* ſhort; as *Lego, legis, legere.*

The fourth, whoſe ſecond Perſon of the Indicative mood endeth in *is*, and the Infinitive in *ire* long; as *Audio, audis, audire.*

Verbs Deponents and Communes are of that Conjugation, of which their Actives ſhould be, if they had any; as *Criminor* of the firſt, *Fateor* of the ſecond, *Utor* of the third, *Dimetior* of the fourth.

How many ſorts of Verbs are there?

Five: Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Commune, Deponent.

An Active is, which ending in the letter *o*, maketh the Paſſive, by adding the letter *r*, as *Amo, amor.*

Paſſive is, which ending in the Syllable *or*, is made an Active by caſting away the letter *r*; as *Amor, amo.*

Neuter is, which ending in the letter *m*

or *o* cannot have a Paſſive perſonal formed of it; as *Sum*, *ſto*, *ſervio*: for we ſay not *Stor* or *ſervior*.

Commune is, which ending only in the Syllable *or*, hath both Active and Paſſive ſignification, eſpecially in the Participle of the Preterperfect tenſe, and ſuch Tenſes as are ſupplied by the help thereof; as *Experior* I try, *expertus ſum vel fui* I have tried or have been tried; for the Preſent and Imperfect tenſe, and thoſe that are formed of them, for the moſt part have the Active ſignification.

Deponent is, which ending only in *or*, hath an Active or Neuter ſignification; as *Sequor* I follow, *Utor* I uſe, *Morior* I die.

How many Numbers are there?

Two: Singular; as *Amo*. Plural.; as *Amamus*.

How many Perſons are there?

Three: The firſt; as *Amo*. The ſecond; as *amas*. The third; as *amat*.

How many Figures are there?

Two: Simple; as *Amo*. Compound; as *Adamo*.

How many Kinds of Verbs are there?

Two: Primitive or Perfect, which coming of no other, ſignifieth a perfect and abſolute thing; as *Caleo*, I am hot; and Derivative which cometh of another.

How many fold are Derivatives?

Four fold: Inchoative, Meditative, Frequentative and Diminutive.

An inchoative is, which ſignifieth a thing begun, but tending to an end or to perfection; as *Caleſco* I wax hot: *Frigeſco* I wax cold.

Meditative is, which implyeth a continual thinking of any thing; as *Eſurio*, I am hungry: *Canaturio*, I have an Appetite to Supper: for he that is hungry, and hath an appetite to Supper, thinketh on nothing ſo much as on Meat and Supper.

Frequentative is, which implieth often uſe and Repetition of the ſame thing; as *Rogito*, *Lectito*, *Scriptito*: that is I ask, write, and read often.

Diminutive is, which ſignifieth leſs than the Verb, from whence it cometh; as *Sorbillo* to Sup a little.

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12 13

Of the Participle.

What is a Participle?

A Participle is a part of Speech which hath both Caſes and Tenſes.

How many things belong to a Participle?

Seven: Tenſe, Gender, Number, Caſe, Declenſion, Signification and Figure.

How many Tenſes are there of Participles?

Three:

Three : Preſent, Preterperfect and Future tenſe.

Participles of the Preſent tenſe end either in *ans* or *ens*, and are formed of all ſorts of Verbs except Paſſives ; as *Amans*, *Serviens*, *Complectens*, *Utens*.

Participles of the Preterperfect tenſe end in *tus*, *ſus* or *xus*, and are formed of Verbs Paſſives, Communes and Deponents ; as *Amatus*, *Complexus*, *Uſus* : There is found one in *uus*, as *Mortuus* of *morior*.

Participles of the Future tenſe end in *rus* or in *dus*. Thoſe in *rus* are formed of all ſorts of Verbs, except Paſſives ; as *Amaturus*, *Serviturus*, *Amplexurus*, *Uſurus*. Thoſe in *dus* are made of Paſſives and Communes ; as *Amandus*, *Complectendus* : Sometimes alſo of Deponents which in old time were Communes ; as *Sequendus* of *ſequor* to follow, *Ulciſcendus* of *ulciſcor* to revenge.

Whence are Participles formed ?

Participles of the Preſent tenſe are formed of the firſt Perſon of the Imperfect tenſe, changing *bam* or *bar* into *ns* ; as *Amabam*, *amans*, *Complectebar*, *complectens*.

Participles of the Preterperfect tenſe are formed of the later Supin, adding the *s* ; as *Amatu*, *amatus*, *Complexu*, *complexus*.

Participles of the Future in *rus* are formed of the firſt Supin, changing the letter *m* into *rus* ; as *Amatum*, *amaturus*, *Servitum*, *ſerviturus*, except *Oriturus*, *Naſciturus*, *Moriturus*,

riturus, and Participles in *aturus*, of Verbs of the firſt Conjugation that have the Supine in *itum* or *ctum*; as *Cubaturus*, *Fricaturus*.

Participles in *dus* are formed of the Genitive of Participles of the Preſent tenſe, changing *tis* into *dus*, *da*, *dum*; as *Amans*, *amantis*, *Amandus*, *amanda*, *amandum*. *Complectens*, *complectentis*, *complectendus*, *da*, *dum*.

How many Genders are there?

Four: Maſculine, as *Amatus*: Feminine, as *amata*: Neuter, as *amatum*: Commune of three, as *amans*.

How many Numbers are there?

Two: Singular, as *Amans*, Plural *amantes*.

How many Caſes are there?

As many as in a Noun: The Nominative, &c.

How many Declenſions are there?

Three: The firſt, that hath the Genitive ending in *æ* diphthong, as *amata*, *amatæ*.

The ſecond, that hath the Genitive ending in the letter *i*, as *Amatus*, *amati*.

The third, that hath the Genitive ending with the Syllable *is*, as *Amans*, *amantis*.

How many are the Significations of Participles?

Three: Active, as *Amans* loving, *Dimetiens*

tiens meaſuring: Paſſive, as *Amatus* loved, *Dimenſus* meaſured, *&c.* Neuter, as *Sedens* ſitting: *Locutus* ſpeaking.

How many Figures are there?

Two: Simple, as *Amans*. Compound, as *Adamans*.

Of Gerunds and Supins.

What is a Gerund?

A Gerund (to omit the various Opinions of Grammarians) ſeems to be a Verbal Subſtantive, or a Subſtantive derived from a Verb.

If it be a Subſtantive, of what Declenſion is it?

Of the ſecond: the Gerund in *dum*, is the Nominative and the Accuſative: the Gerund in *di*, the Genitive; and the Gerund in *do*, the Dative and Ablative, and it wants the Vocative.

What is a Supin?

A Supin is alſo a Subſtantive, coming from a Verb, and is of the fourth Declenſion, of which it ſeems to have a Dative, Accuſative and Ablative: for anciently the Dative Caſe ended in *u*, of which the Accuſative Caſe ſignifies actively, and is called the firſt Supin, the Dative and Ablative are uſed paſſively, and are called the latter Supin.

Con-

15

Conjugations of Verbs.

The firſt Conjugation.

Amo, a Verb Active of the Firſt Conjugation ſhallbe conjugated thus.

Indicative Preſent tenſe ſingular.

Amo, *I love*, amas, *thou loveſt*, amat, *he loveth.*

Plurali. Amamus, *we love*, amatis, *ye love*, amant, *they love.*

Preteritum imperfect tenſe.

Amabam, *I loved, or did love*, amabas, *thou lovedſt, or didſt love*, amabat, *he loved, or did love.*

Plurali. Amabamus, *we loved, or did love*, Amabatis, *ye loved, or did love*, amabant, *they loved, or did love.*

It is formed of the ſecond perſon of the Preſent tenſe Amas, *changing* s *into* bam, *is made* Amabam. *So* Docebam.

Preteritum perfect tenſe.

Amavi, *I have loved*, amaviſti, *thou haſt loved*, amavit *he hath loved.*

Plurali. Amavimus, *we have loved*, amaviſtis, *ye have loved*, amavêrunt vel amavêre, *they have loved.*

Of

Of the Preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative mood are formed thoſe tenſes, which end in ram, rim, ro, ſem *and* ſe ; *as* Amaverim, amavero, amaviſſem, amaviſſe.

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Amaveram, *I had loved,* amaveras, *thou hadſt loved,* amaverat, *he had loved.*

Plural. Amaveramus, *we had loved,* amaveratis, *ye had loved,* amaverant, *they had loved.*

Of Amavi, i *changed into* e, *and* ram *being added, is made* Amaveram. *So in other Conjugations.*

Future tenſe.

Amabo, *I ſhall or will love,* amabis, *thou ſhalt or wilt love,* amabit, *he ſhall or will love.*

Plurali. Amabimus, *we ſhall or will love,* amabitis, *ye ſhall or will love,* amabunt, *they ſhall or will love.*

Of Amas s *changed into* bo, *is made* amabo, *ſo* Docebo.

Imperative mood, Preſent tenſe.

Ama, *love thou,* amet, *love he, or let him love.*

Plurali. Amemus, *love we, or let us love,* amate *love ye,* ament, *love they, or let them love.*

Of Amas *taking away* s *is* made Ama. *In like manner,* Doce, Audi.

Future tenſe.

Amato tu, *love thou,* amato ille, *let him love.* *Plurali.*

Plurali. Amatote, *love ye,* amanto, *let them love.*

Of Amat *adding* o, *is made* Amato; *ſee in other Conjugations.*

Optative mood, *Preſent tenſe, and Preterimperfect.*

Utinam Amarem, *would to God I loved,* amares, *thou lovedſt,* amaret, *he loved.*

Plurali. Utinam Amaremus, *would to God we loved,* amaretis, *ye loved,* amarent, *they loved.*

Of Ama *adding to* rem, Amarem, Docerem, Legerem.

Preterperfect tenſe.

Utinam Amaverim, *God grant I have loved,* amaveris, *thou haſt loved,* amaverit, *he hath loved.*

Plurali. Utinam amaverimus, *God grant we have loved,* amaveritis, *ye have loved,* amaverint, *they have loved.*

Of Amavi, i *into* e, *adding* rim: ſo of others.

Preterpluperfect.

Utinam Amaviſſem, *would to God I had loved,* amaviſſes, *thou hadſt loved,* amaviſſet, *he had loved.*

Plurali. Utinam Amaviſſemus, *would to God we had loved,* amaviſſetis, *ye had loved,* amaviſſent, *they had loved.*

Of Amavi, *adding* ſ *and* ſem: *ſo others.*

Fu-

Future tenſe.

Utinam Amem, *God grant I love*, ames, *thou loveſt*, amet, *he love.*

Plural. Utinam Amemus, *God grant we love*, ametis, *ye love*, ament, *they love.*

Of Amo, o *into* em. *So in the reſt.*

Conjunctive mood, *Preſent tenſe.*

Cum Amem, *ſeeing that I love*, ames, *thou loveſt*, amet, *he loveth.*

Plurali. Cum Amemus, *ſeeing that we love*, ametis, *ye love*, ament, *they love.*

Si amem, *if I love*; Niſi amem, *unleſs I love.*

Preterimperfect tenſe.

Cum Amarem, *ſeeing that I loved*, amares, *thou lovedſt*, amaret, *he loved.*

Plurali. Cum Amaremus, *ſeeing that we loved*, amaretis, *ye loved*, amarent, *they loved.*

Preterperfect tenſe.

Cum amaverim, *ſeeing that I have loved*, amaveris, *thou haſt loved*, amaverit, *he hath loved.*

Plural. Cum Amaverimus, *ſeeing that we have loved*, amaveritis, *ye have loved*, amaverint, *they have loved*

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Cum Amaviſſem, *ſeeing that I had loved*, amaviſſes, *thou hadſt loved*, amaviſſet, *he had loved.*

Plural. Cum Amaviſſemus, *ſeeing we had loved,*

loved, amaviſſetis, *ye had loved*, amaviſſent, *they had loved.*

Future tenſe.

Cum Amavero, *when I ſhall have loved, or ſhall love*, amaveris, *thou ſhalt have loved, or ſhalt love*, amaverit, *he ſhall have loved, or ſhall love.*

Plurali. Cùm amaverimus, *when we ſhall have loved, or ſhall love*, amaveritis, *ye ſhall have loved, or ſhall love*, amaverint, *they ſhall have loved, or ſhall love.*

Infinitive mood, *Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe.*

Amare, *to love.*

Of Ama, *adding* re, *is made* Amare: So Docere, Legere, *&c.*

Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenſe.

Amaviſſe, *to have loved.*

Of Amavi, *adding* ſ *and* ſe, *is made* Amaviſſe. *So of others.*

Future tenſe.

Amaturum, am, um, eſſe, *that he will or ſhall love.*

Plural. Amaturos, as, a, eſſe, *that they ſhall or will love.*

Future tenſe mingled with the Preterperfect.

Amaturum, am, um, fuiſſe, *that he would or ſhould have loved.*

Plural. Amaturos, as, a, fuiſſe, *that they would or ſhould have loved.*

Ge-

Gerunds.

Amandi, *of loving*, amando, *in loving*, amandum, *to love*.

Of Amans, amantis, tis *into* di, do, dum.

In like manner in other Conjugations.

Supins.

Amatum, *to love*, amatu, *to be loved*.

Participles *of the Preſent and Imperfect tenſe.*

Amans, amantis, *loving or that loveth*.

Of Amabam, *changing* bam *into* ns. *So in others.*

Future tenſe.

Amaturus, a, um, *that will love*.

Of Amatum, *changing* m *into* rus.

Other after the ſame faſhion.

Note.

We have formed the Participle in *rus* of the firſt Supin, in regard of Verbs Neuters, which want the latter Supin.

Participles of the Future tenſe as well in the Active as in the Paſſive voice are to be joyned with the Verb Sum, *to the end we do not always uſe the word* Debeo, Sum amaturus, *I muſt love*, es amaturus, *thou muſt love*, *&c. Inſtead of* Debeo amare, debes amare, *&c.* Amandus ſum, *I muſt be loved*; for debeo amari, *&c.*

Amor, *a Verb Paſſive of the firſt Conjugation.*

Indicativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

AMor, *I am loved*, amaris, *thou art loved*, amatur, *he is loved.*

Plural. Amamur, *we are loved*, amamini, *ye are loved*, amantur, *they are loved.*

Of Amo, *adding* r. *The reſt in like manner.*

Præteritum imperfectum.

Amabar, *I was loved*, amaberis vel amabare, *thou wert loved*, amabatur, *he was loved.*

Plural. Amabamur, *we were loved*, amabamini, *ye were loved*, amabantur, *they were loved.*

Of Amabam, m *changed into* r. *So in others.*

Præteritum perfectum.

Amatus ſum, vel fui, *I have been loved*, amatus es, vel fuiſti, *thou haſt been loved*, amatus eſt, vel fuit, *he hath been loved.*

Plural. Amati ſumus, vel fuimus, *we have been loved*, amati eſtis, vel fuiſtis, *ye have been loved*, amati ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere, *they have been loved.*

Note.

The Preterperfect tenſe paſſive, and thoſe tenſes which are formed of it, in what Conjugation ſoever, are declined by three Genders in both numbers, and all perſons; as Amatus, amata, amatum

amatum ſum, vel fui, amatus, amata, amatum es, vel fuiſti, *&c. So* Amatus, a, um, eram, vel fueram. *Plural.* Amati, amatæ, amata, eramus, vel fueramus. *So* Doctus, docta, doctum ſum, vel fui, *&c. Plural.* Docti, doctæ, docta, ſumus vel fuimus, *&c.*

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Amatus eram vel fueram, *I had been loved*, amatus eras vel fueras, *thou hadſt been loved*, amatus erat vel fuerat, *he had been loved.*

Plural. Amati eramus vel fueramus, *we had been loved*, amati eratis vel fueratis, *ye had been loved*, amati erant vel fuerant, *they had been loved.*

Futurum.

Amabor, *I ſhall or will be loved*, amaberis vel amabere, *thou ſhalt be loved*, amabitur, *he ſhall be loved.*

Plural. Amabimur, *we ſhall or will be loved*, amabimini, *ye ſhall be loved*, amabuntur, *they ſhall be loved.*

Of Amabo *adding* r. *So* Docebo.

Imperativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Amare, *be thou loved*, ametur, *be he loved or let him be loved.*

Plural. Amemur, *let us be loved*, amemini, *be ye loved*, amentur, *let them be loved.*

Of Amo *adding* re. *So in others.*

Futurum.

Amator tu, *be thou loved hereafter*, Ama-

tor ille, *let him be loved hereafter.*

Plural. Amaminor, *be ye loved hereafter,* Amantor, *let them be loved hereafter.*

Of Amato *adding* r. *So others.*

Optativi modi *Tempus præsens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Amarer, *would to God I were loved,* amareris vel amarere, *thou wert loved,* amaretur, *he were loved.*

Plural. Utinam amaremur, *would to God we were loved,* amaremini, *ye were loved,* amarentur, *they were loved.*

Præteritum perfectum.

Utinam Amatus sim vel fuerim, *I pray God I have been loved,* amatus sis vel fueris, *thou hast been loved,* amatus sit vel fuerit, *he have been loved.*

Plural. Utinam Amati simus vel fuerimus, *I pray God we have been loved,* amati sitis vel fueritis, *ye have been loved,* amati sint vel fuerint, *they have been loved.*

Præteritum plusquam perfectum.

Utinam Amatus essem vel fuissem, *would to God I had been loved,* amatus esses vel fuisses, *thou hadst been loved,* amatus esset vel fuisset, *he had been loved.*

Plural. Utinam amati essemus vel fuissemus, *would to God we had been loved,* amati essetis vel fuissetis, *ye had been loved,* amati essent vel fuissent, *they had been loved.*

Futu-

Futurum.

Utinam Amer, *God grant I be loved*, ameris vel amere, *thou beeſt loved*, ametur, *he be loved.*

Plural. Utinam amemur, *God grant we be loved*, amemini, *ye be loved*, amentur, *they be loved.*

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Cum Amer, *ſeeing that I am loved*, ameris vel amere, *thou art loved*, ametur, *he is loved.*

Plural. Cùm amemur, *ſeeing that we are loved*, amemini, *ye are loved*, amentur, *they are loved.*

Præteritum imperfectum.

Cùm Amarer, *ſeeing that I was loved*, amareris vel amarere, *thou wert loved*, amaretur, *he was loved.*

Plural. Cum Amaremur, *ſeeing that we were loved*, amaremini, *ye were loved*, amarentur, *they were loved.*

Præteritum perfectum.

Cum amatus ſim vel fuerim, *ſeeing that I have been loved*, amatus ſis vel fueris, *thou haſt been loved*, amatus ſit vel fuerit, *he hath been loved.*

Plural. Cum Amati ſimus vel fuerimus, *ſeeing that we have been loved*, amati ſitis vel fueritis, *ye have been loved*, amati ſint vel fuerint, *they have been loved.*

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Cum amatus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *ſeeing that I had been loved*, amatus eſſes vel fuiſſes, *thou hadſt been loved*, amatus eſſet vel fuiſſet, *he had been loved.*

Plural. Amati eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, *ſeeing that we had been loved*, amati eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, *ye had been loved*, amati eſſent vel fuiſſent, *they had been loved.*

Futurum.

Cum amatus ero vel fuero, *when I ſhall be loved, or ſhall have been loved*, amatus eris vel fueris, *thou ſhalt have been loved*, amatus erit vel fuerit, *he ſhall have been loved.*

Plural. Cum amati erimus, vel fuerimus, *when we ſhall have been loved*, amati eritis vel fueritis, *ye ſhall have been loved*, amati erint vel fuerint, *they ſhall have been loved.*

Infinitivi modi *Tempus præſens & imperfectum.*

Amari, *to be loved.*

Of Amare, e *into* i. *So* Doceri, Audiri.

Præteritum perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Amatum, am, um, eſſe vel fuiſſe, *to have been loved.*

Plural. Amatos, as, a, eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Futurum.

Amatum iri, vel amandum, dam, dum, eſſe, *that he ſhall, or muſt be loved.*

Plural.

Plural. Amatum iri, vel amandos, das, da, eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Amandum, am, um, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould have been loved.*

Plural. Amandos, as, a, fuiſſe.

Participia *Temporis præteriti.*

Amatus, a, um, *loved.*

Of Amatu *adding* s. *The reſt in like manner.*

Futuri.

Amandus, da, dum, *to be loved.*

Of Amans, amantis, tis *into* dus. *So in all others.*

The ſecond Conjugation.

Doceo, *a Verb Active of the ſecond Conjugation, ſhall be conjugated thus.*

Indicativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

DOceo, *I teach*, doces, *thou teacheſt*, docet, *he teacheth.*

Plural. Docemus, *we teach*, docetis, *ye teach*, docent, *they teach.*

Præteritum imperfectum.

Docebam, *I taught, or did teach*, docebas, docebat.

Plural. Docebamus, docebatis, docebant.

Præ-

Præteritum perfectum.

Docui, *I have taught*, docuiſti, docuit.

Plural. Docuimus, docuiſtis, docuerunt vel docuere.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Docueram, *I had taught*, docueras, docuerat.

Plural. Docueramus, docueratis, docuerant.

Futurum.

Docebo, *I ſhall or will teach*, docebis, docebit.

Plural. Docebimus, docebitis, docebunt.

Imperativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Doce vel doceto, *teach thou*, doceat.

Plural. Doceamus, docete vel docetote, doceant.

Futurum.

Doceto, tu, *teach thou hereafter*, doceto ille.

Plural. Docetote, docento.

Optativi modi *Tempus præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Docerem, *would to God I taught*, doceres, doceret.

Plural. Utinam Doceremus, doceretis, docerent.

Præteritum perfectum.

Utinam Docuerim, *I pray God I have taught*, docueris, docuerit.

Plu-

Plural. Utinam Docuerimus, docueritis, docuerint.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Docuiſſem, *would to God I had taught*, docuiſſes, docuiſſet.

Plural. Utinam Docuiſſemus, docuiſſetis, docuiſſent.

Futurum.

Utinam Doceam, *God grant I teach*, doceas, doceat.

Plural. Utinam, Doceamus, doceatis, doceant.

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Cum Doceam, *ſeeing that I teach*, doceas, doceat.

Plural. Cum Doceamus, doceatis, doceant.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Cum Docerem, *ſeeing that I did teach*, doceres, doceret.

Plural. Cum Doceremus, doceretis, docerent.

Præteritum perfectum.

Cum docuerim, *ſeeing I have taught*, docueris, docuerit.

Plural. Cum Docuerimus, docueritis, docuerint.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Docuiſſem, *ſeeing that I had taught*, docuiſſes, docuiſſet.

Plural. Cum Docuiſſemus, docuiſſetis, docuiſſent. *Fu-*

Futurum.

Cum Docuero, *when I ſhall have taught*, docueris, docuerit.

Plural. Cum Docuerimus, docueritis, docuerint.

Infiniti modi *Tempus præſens & imperfectum.*

Docere, *to teach.*

Præteritum perfectum, & pluſquam perfectum.

Docuiſſe, *to have taught.*

Futurum.

Docturum, am, um, eſſe, *that he ſhall or will teach.*

Plural. Docturos, as, a, eſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Docturum, am, um, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould, or would have taught.*

Plural. Docturos, as, a, fuiſſe.

Gerundia.

Docendi, *of teaching*, docendo, *in teaching*, docendum, *to teach.*

Supina.

Doctum, *to teach*, doctu, *to be taught.*

Participia *Temporis præſentis, & imperfecti.*

Docens, entis, *teaching.*

Futuri.

Docturus, a, um, *that will teach.*

Doceor,

Doceor, *a Verb Paſſive of the ſecond Conjugation.*

Indicativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

DOceor, *I am taught*, doceris vel docere, docetur.

Plural. Docemur, docemini, docentur.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Docebar, *I was taught*, docebaris, vel docebare, docebatur.

Plural. Docebamur, docebamini, docebantur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Doctus ſum vel fui, *I have been taught*, doctus es vel fuiſti, doctus eſt vel fuit.

Plural. Docti ſumus vel fuimus, docti eſtis vel fuiſtis, docti ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Doctus eram vel fueram, *I had been taught*, doctus eras vel fueras, doctus erat vel fuerat.

Plural. Docti eramus vel fueramus, docti eratis vel fueratis, docti erant vel fuerant.

Futurum.

Docebor, *I ſhall or will be taught*, doceberis vel docebere, docebitur.

Plural. Docebimur, docebimini, docebuntur.

Impe-

Imperativi modi *Tempus præsens.*

Docere, *be thou taught*, doceatur.

Plural. Doceamur, docemini, doceantur.

Futurum.

Docetor tu, *be thou taught hereafter*, docetor ille.

Plural. Doceminor, docentor.

Optativi modi *Tempus præsens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Docerer, *would to God I were taught*, docereris vel docerere, doceretur.

Plural. Utinam Doceremur, doceremini, docerentur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Utinam Doctus sim vel fuerim, *I pray God I have been taught*, doctus sis vel fueris, doctus sit vel fuerit.

Plural. Utinam Docti simus vel fuerimus, docti sitis vel fueritis; docti sint vel fuerint.

Præteritum plusquam perfectum.

Utinam Doctus essem vel fuissem, *would to God I had been taught*, doctus esses vel fuisses, doctus esset vel fuisset.

Plural. Utinam Docti essemus vel fuissemus, docti essetis vel fuissetis, docti essent vel fuissent.

Futurum.

Utinam Docear, *I pray God I be taught*, docearis vel doceare, doceatur.

Plural. Utinam Doceamur, doceamini, doceantur.

Con-

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præsens.*

Cum Docear, doceāris vel doceāre, doceatur.

Plural. Doceamur, doceamini, doceantur.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Cum Docerer, *seeing that I was taught* docereris vel docerere, doceretur.

Plural. Cum doceremur, doceremini, docerentur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Cum Doctus sim vel fuerim, *seeing that I have been taught*, doctus sis vel fueris, doctus sit vel fuerit.

Plural. Cum Docti simus vel fuerimus, docti sitis vel fueritis, docti sint vel fuerint.

Præteritum plusquam perfectum.

Cum doctus essem vel fuissem, *seeing that I had been taught*, doctus esses vel fuisses, doctus esset vel fuisset.

Plural. Cum Docti essemus vel fuissemus, docti essetis vel fuissetis, docti essent vel fuissent.

Futurum.

Cum Doctus ero vel fuero, *when I shall have been taught*, doctus eris vel fueris, doctus erit vel fuerit.

Plural. Cum docti erimus vel fuerimus, docti eritis vel fuerits, docti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitivi modi *Tempus præsens.*

Doceri, *to be taught.*

Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Doctum, am, um, eſſe vel fuiſſe, *to have been taught.*

Futurum.

Doctum iri, vel docendum, am, um, eſſe, *that he ſhall or muſt be taught.*

Plural. Doctum iri, vel docendos, as, a, eſſe.

Futurum Præterito miſtum.

Docendum, am, um, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould have been taught.*

Plural. Docendos, as, a, fuiſſe.

Participia *Præteriti.*

Doctus, a, um, *taught.* *Futuri.*

Docendus, a, um, *to be taught.*

16

The third Conjugation.

Lego, *a Verb Active of the third Conjugation, ſhall be conjugated thus.*

Indicativi *Præſens.*

LEgo, *I read,* legis, legit.

Plural. Legimus, legitis, legunt.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Legebam, *I did read,* legebas, legebat.

Plural. Legebamus, legebatis, legebant.

Præ-

Præteritum perfectum.

Legi, *I have read*, legisti, legit.

Plural. Legimus, legistis, legerunt vel legere.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Legeram, *I had read*, legeras, legerat.

Plural. Legeramus, legeratis, legerant.

Futurum.

Legam, *I ſhall or will read*, leges, leget.

Plural. Legemus, legetis, legent.

Formed of Lego, o *into* am. *So* Audiam.

Imperativi *Præſens.*

Lege, *read thou*, Legat.

Plural. Legamus, legite vel legitote, legant. *Of* Legis, is *into* e.

Futurum.

Legito tu, *read thou*, legito ille.

Plural. Legitote, legunto.

Optativi *Præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Legerem, *would to God I read*, legeres, legeret.

Plural. Legeremus, legeretis, legerent.

Præteritum perfectum.

Utinam Legerim, *God grant I have read*, legeris, legerit.

Plural. Legerimus, legeritis, legerint.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Legiſſem, *would to God I had read*, legiſſes, legiſſet.

Plural. Legiſſemus, legiſſetis, legiſſent.

Futurum.

Utinam Legam, *I pray God I read*, legas, legat.

Plural. Legamus, legatis, legant.

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præsens.*

Cum Legam, *seeing that I read*, legas, legat.

Plural. Legamus, legatis, legant.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Cum Legerem, *seeing I did read*, legeres, legeret.

Plural. Legeremus, legeretis, legerent.

Præteritum perfectum.

Cum Legerim, *seeing that I have read*, legeris, legerit.

Plural. Legerimus, legeritis, legerint.

Plusquam perfectum.

Cum Legissem, *seeing that I had read*, legisses, legisset.

Plural. Cum Legissemus, legissetis, legissent.

Futurum.

Cum Legero, *when I shall have read*, legeris, legerit.

Plural. Cum Legerimus, legeritis, legerint.

Infinitivi *præsens & Imperfectum.*

Legere, *to read.*

Præteritum perfectum & plusquam perfectum.

Legisse, *to have or had read.*

Futurum.

Lecturum, am, um, esse, *that he shall or will read.*

Plural. Lecturos, as, a, esse. *Fu-*

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Lecturum, lecturam, lecturum, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould or would have read.*

Plural. Lecturos, lecturas, lectura, fuiſſe.

Gerundia.

Legendi, *of reading*, legendo, *in reading*, legendum, *to read.*

Supina.

Lectum, *to read*, lectu, *to be read.*

Participia *præſentis & imperfecti.*

Legens, legentis, *reading.*

Futuri.

Lecturus, *that will read.*

Legor, *a Verb Paſſive of the third Conjugation.*

Indicativi *præſens.*

LEgor, *I am read*, legeris vel legere, legitur.

Plural. Legimur, legimini, leguntur.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Legebar, *I was read*, legebaris vel legebare, legebatur.

Plural. Legebamur, legebamini, legebantur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Lectus ſum vel fui, *I have been read*, lectus es vel fuiſti, lectus eſt vel fuit.

Plural. Lecti ſumus vel fuimus, lecti eſtis vel fuiſtis, lecti ſunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Præteritum plusquam perfectum.

Lectus eram vel fueram, *I had been read*, lectus eras vel fueras, lectus erat vel fuerat.

Plural. Lecti eramus vel fueramus, lecti eratis vel fueratis, lecti erant vel fuerant.

Futurum.

Legar *I ſhall be read*, legèris vel legère, legètur.

Plural. Legèmur, legèmini, legèntur.

Formed of Legam, m *into* r. *So* Audior.

Imperativi *Tempus præſens.*

Legere, *be thou read*, legatur.

Plural. Legamur, legimini, legantur.

Futurum.

Legitor tu, *be thou read hereafter*, legitor ille.

Plural. Legiminor, leguntor.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Legerer, *would to God I were read*, legereris vel legerere, legeretur.

Plural. Legeremur, legeremini, legerentur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Utinam Lectus ſim vel fuerim, *God grant I have been read*, lectus ſis vel fueris, lectus ſit vel fuerit.

Plural. Lecti ſimus vel fuerimus, lecti ſitis vel fueritis, lecti ſint vel fuerint.

Præte-

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Lectus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *would to God I had been read,* lectus eſſes vel fuiſſes, lectus eſſet vel fuiſſet.

Plural. Lecti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, lecti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, lecti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Futurum.

Utinam Legar, *God grant I be read hereafter,* legaris vel legare, legatur.

Plural. Legamur, legamini, legantur.

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Legar, *ſeeing that I am read,* legaris vel legare, legatur.

Plural. Cum Legamur, legamini, legantur.

Præteritum imperfectum.

Cum Legerer, *ſeeing that I was read,* legereris vel legerere, legeretur.

Plural. Cum Legeremur, legeremini, legerentur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Cum Lectus ſim vel fuerim, *ſeeing I have been read,* lectus ſis vel fueris, lectus ſit vel fuerit.

Plural. Cum Lecti ſimus vel fuerimus, lecti ſitis vel fueritis, lecti ſint vel fuerint.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Lectus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *ſeeing that I had been read,* lectus eſſes vel fuiſſes, lectus eſſet vel fuiſſet.

Plural. Cum Lecti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, lecti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, lecti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Fu-

Futurum.

Cum Lectus ero vel fuero, *when I ſhall have been read*, lectus eris vel fueris, lectus erit vel fuerit.

Plural. Cum Lecti erimus vel fuerimus, lecti eritis vel fueritis, lecti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitivi modi *Tempus præſens & imperfectum.*

Legi, *to be read.*

Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Lectum, am, um, eſſe vel fuiſſe, *to have or had been read.*

Plural. Lectos, as, a, eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Futurum.

Lectum iri, vel legendum, am, um, eſſe, *that he ſhall or muſt be read.*

Plural. Lectum iri, vel legendos, as, a, eſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Legendum am, um, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould be read.*

Plural. Legendos, das, da, fuiſſe.

Participia *præteriti temporis.*

Lectus, a, um, *read.*

Futuri.

Legendus, da, dum, *to be read.*

The

The fourth Conjugation.

Audio, *a Verb Active of the fourth Conjugation, ſhall be conjugated thus.*

Indicativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

AUdio, *I hear*, audis, audit.
Plural. Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Imperfectum.

Audiebam, *I did hear*, bas, bat.
Plural. Audiebamus, batis, bant.

Præteritum.

Audivi, *I have heard*, audiviſti, audivit.
Plural. Audivimus, iviſtis, iverunt vel ivere.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Audiveram, *I had heard*, ras, rat.
Plural. Audiveramus, ratis, rant.

Futurum.

Audiam, *I ſhall or will hear*, es, et.
Plural. Audiemus, etis, ent.

Imperativi *Præſens.*

Audi vel audito, *hear thou*, audiat.
Plural. Audiamus, audite, audiant.

Futurum.

Audito tu, *hear thou hereafter*, audito ille.
Plural. Auditote, audiunto.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Audirem, *would to God I heard*, res, ret. *Plural.*

Plural. Audiremus, retis, rent.

Præteritum.

Utinam Audiverim, *I pray God I have heard*, ris, rit.

Plural. Audiverimus, ritis, rint.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Audiviſſem, *would to God I had heard*, ſes, ſet.

Plural. Audiviſſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Futurum.

Utinam Audiam, *God grant I hear*, as, at.

Plural. Utinam Audiamus, atis, ant.

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Audiam, *ſeeing that I hear*, as, at.

Plural. Cum Audiamus, atis, ant.

Imperfectum.

Cum Audirem, *ſeeing that I did hear*, res, ret.

Plural. Audiremus, retis, rent.

Præteritum.

Cum Audiverim, *ſeeing I have heard*, ris, rit.

Plural. Cum Audiverimus, ritis, rint.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Audiviſſem, *ſeeing that I had heard*, ſes, ſet.

Plural. Cum audiviſſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Futurum.

Cum Audivero, *when I ſhall have heard*, ris, rit.

Plural. Audiverimus, ritis, rint.

Infini-

Infinitivi modi *Tempus præſens & imperfectum.*

Audire, *to hear.*

Perfectum & pluſquamperfectum.

Audiviſſe, *to have or had heard.*

Futurum.

Auditurum, am, um, eſſe, *that he will or ſhall hear.*

Plural. Audituros, as, a, eſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Auditurum, am um, fuiſſe, *that he would or ſhould have heard.*

Plural. Auditūros, as, a, fuiſſe.

Gerundia.

Audiendi, *of hearing*, audiendo, *in hearing*, audiendum, *to hear.*

Supina.

Auditum, *to hear*, auditu, *to be heard.*

Participia, *Temporis præſentis & imperfecti.*

Audiens, *hearing.* *Futuri.*

Auditurus, *that will or ſhall hear.*

Audior, *a Verb Paſſive of the fourth Conjgation.*

Indicativi *præſens.*

AUdior, *I am heard*, audiris vel audire, auditur.

Plural. Audimur, audimini, audiuntur.

Im-

Imperfectum.

Audiebar, *I was heard*, baris vel bare, batur.

Plural. Audiebamur, bamini, bantur.

Præteritum.

Auditus ſum vel fui, *I have been heard*, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit.

Plural. Auditi ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Auditus eram vel fueram, *I had been heard*, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat.

Plural. Auditi eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Futurum.

Audiar, *I ſhall or will be heard*, eris vel ere, etur.

Plural. Audiemur, emini, entur.

Imperativi *præſens.*

Audire, *be thou heard*, audiatur.

Plural. Audiamur, audiamini, audiantur.

Futurum.

Auditor tu, *be thou heard hereafter*, auditor ille.

Plural. Audiminor, audiuntor.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Audirer, *would to God I were heard*, reris vel rere, retur.

Plural. Audiremur, remini, rentur.

Perfectum.

Utinam Auditus ſim vel fuerim, *God grant*

grant I have been heard, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit.

Plural. Auditi ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Auditus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *would to God I had been heard*, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet.

Plural. Auditi eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Futurum.

Utinam Audiar, *I pray God I be heard*, aris vel are, atur.

Plural. Audiamur, amini, antur.

Subjunctivi modi *tempus præſens.*

Cum audiar, *ſeeing that I am heard*, aris vel are, atur.

Plural. Cum Audiamur, amini, antur.

Imperfectum.

Cum Audirer, *ſeeing that I was heard*, reris vel rere, retur.

Plural. Audiremur, remini, rentur.

Præteritum perfectum.

Cum Auditus ſim vel fuerim, *ſeeing that I have been heard*, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit.

Plural. Auditi ſimus vel fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Præteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Auditus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *ſeeing I had been heard*, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet.

Plural. Cum Auditi eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Futurum.

Cum Auditus ero vel fuero, *when I ſhall have been heard*, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit.

Plural. Auditi erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitivi *Tempus præſens & imperfectum*

Audiri, *to be heard.*

Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Auditum, am, um, eſſe vel fuiſſe, *to have or had been hard,*

Plural. Auditos, as, a, eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Futurum.

Auditum iri vel audiendum, dam, dum eſſe, *that he ſhall or muſt be heard.*

Plural. Auditum iri vel audiendos, das, da, eſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Audiendum, dam, dum, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould have been heard.*

Plural. Audiendos, das, da, fuiſſe.

Participia *Temporis præteriti.*

Auditus, ta, tum, *heard.*

Futuri.

Audiendus, da, dum, *to be heard.*

Note

Note.

1. Beſides theſe five Moods, there are alſo divers others, which many have diſtinguiſhed in regard of their diſſimilitude in ſignification, altho they ſcarce differ in termination. Of this ſort is the Mood which they call *Modus mandativus, legalis* or *legitimus*, in which Laws and Commandments are given, which agreeth with the future tenſe of the Imperative Mood as well Active as Paſſive. *Potentialis*, which doth principally ſignifie power or ability, and therefore is wont to be explicated by the word *Poſſum.* Terent. Andr. *Bonus hic vir eſt. S. His vir ſit bonus?* He is an honeſt man. S. Can he be an honeſt man? This Mood doth alſo ſignifie that which ſhould or ought to be, wherefore it is ſometimes explicated by the word *Debeo.* Terent. *Hem prædiceres, Oh you ſhould have ſaid ſo before*: ſometimes alſo it ſignifieth *Will.* Vir. 1 Æneid. *Et quiſquam Numen Junonis adoret? And will any one adore Juno's power?*

This Mood agreeth in Termination with the Conjunctive, as well Active as Paſſive, except that the future tenſe is like unto the preterperfect tenſe of the ſame Conjunctive Mood. Of this ſort is alſo the Mood which they call *Conceſſivus* or *Permiſſivus*, which ſignifieth a Grant or Permiſſon, and is in termination very like the

Conjunctive, altho the chief uſe thereof be in the ſecond and third perſons, excepting the future tenſe. Terent. in Adelph. *Profundat, perdat, pereat, nil ad me attinet: Let him ſpend, let him loſe, let him periſh, it belongeth not to me.* Both theſe Moods, Potential and Permiſſive, are very elegant, and the beſt writers have uſed them very often, and with great ornament, as may be ſeen in our larger Grammar, to which we remit ſuch as are more forward in the Latin Tongue.

2. *Thoſe words that want the Supins, want alſo the Participle in* rus *of the Future tenſe and of the Preterperfect tenſe; and moreover the Preterperfect tenſe and Preterpluperfect tenſe Paſſive of all Moods, and Future tenſe paſſive of the Conjunctive Mood, as alſo the Future tenſe of the infinitive Mood as well Active as Paſſive, which is ſupplied by this infinitive* iri, *and a word like a Supin. Of this kind are* Mico, *to ſhine,* Lugeo *to mourn,* Pluo, *to rain,* Ferio, to *ſtrike, &c.*

3. *Verbs which want the Preterperfect tenſe, want not only all theſe tenſes, which have been rehearſed before, but alſo thoſe which are formed of the Preterfect tenſe. So* Veſcor, *to eat, hath only the Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe, in all Moods and ſuch Tenſes as are formed of them, to wit the Future of the Indicative, Imperative and Optative Moods with the Participle in* ns, *and Gerunds which are formed of that Participle.*

4. Latin Writers do often uſe one tenſe for another, as the Future of the Indicative Mood, and Preſent and Future tenſe of the Conjunctive, for the Imperative: as *Valebis igitur, meq; amabis*, for *Vale, ama. Farewel and love me. Sed amabo te, nihil incommodo valetudinis tuæ feceris*, for *fac. Do nothing to the damage of your health. Si certum eſt facere, faxias*, for *fac. If you be determined to do ſo, do.* The Future tenſe alſo of the Conjunctive Mood doth elegantly ſupply the place of the Future tenſe of the Indicative: as *Reſpiraro ſi te videro. I ſhall be revived, if I ſhall ſee you.* And contrariwiſe, the Future of the Indicative ſupplieth the room of the Conjunctive: as *Si me audies*, for *audieris. If you will follow my counſel.* Alſo the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſame Subjective Mood, is often put for the Future: as *Certè ſi reſciverim, ſi invenerim, ſi id fecerim*, for *reſcivero, invenero, fecero. Verily if I ſhall come to know it, if I find it out, if I do it.*

The Conjugation of Verbs Deponents and Commune.

DEponents and Commune Verbs are conjugated like unto Paſſives.

Except. 1. the Future tenſe of the in-

finitive Mood, which in theſe is double. One of the Active Voice: as *Dimenſurum, am, um, eſſe. That he will meaſure.* Plural. *Os, as, a, eſſe.* Another of the Paſſive: as *Dimenſum iri* vel *Dimetiendam, am, um, eſſe. That he ſhall or muſt be meaſured.* Plural. *Dos, das, da, eſſe.*

2. The Future tenſe mingled with the Preterperfect tenſe is in like manner double. The Active, as *Dimenſurum, am, um, fuiſſe. That he would or ſhould have meaſured.* Plural. *ros, ras, ra, fuiſſe*: and the Paſſive, as *Dimetiendum, am, um, fuiſſe. That he ſhould or muſt be meaſured, or have been meaſured.* Plural. *dos, da, fuiſſe.*

Nevertheleſs, Deponents have not that Future tenſe of the infinitive Mood which is made of a word ending in *um*, and the Infinitive Mood *iri*.

3. Participles, which are three, derived of Deponents, of Verbs Commune, are four; as ſhall be declared when we come to treat of the Parts of Speech.

Of the Signification of Verbs Deponents and Commune.

THeſe Parts following have only the Paſſive Signification. 1. Participles in *dus*, (as *Utendus, to be uſed, Dimetiendus, to be meaſured.*) 2. The Future tenſe of the Infini-

Infinitive Mood, which is ſupplied by that Participle, (as *Utendum eſſe, that it muſt be uſed, Dimetiendum eſſe, that it muſt be meaſured.*) The laſt Supine, (as *Uſu, to be uſed, Dimenſu to be meaſured*) whether they come of Deponents or of Verbs Commune, all other tenſes of Deponents have only the Active Signification altho words in *do* and *dum*, (as *Utendo, utendum,*) ſometimes have the Paſſive Signification, as alſo Gerunds in *di*, though more ſeldom.

But in Verbs Commune the Future tenſe of the Infinitive Mood, which is ſupplied by a word ending in *um*, and Infinitive Mood *iri*, is always uſed in the Paſſive Signification. Participles of the Preterperfect tenſe, (as *Dimenſus, a, um, having meaſured or being meaſured*) and whatſoever Tenſes are ſupplied by their help, (as *Dimenſus ſum vel fui, I have meaſured*, or *I have been meaſured, dimenſus eram vel fueram, &c.*) Signifie as well Action as Paſſion; in like manner Gerunds in *do* and *dum*. All other tenſes have only the Active Signification.

The

18

19

The Conjugating of Irregular Verbs.

Sum, *the Verb Substantive ſhall be Conjugated thus.*

Indicative modi *Tempus præſens.*

Sum, *I am*, es, *thou art*, eſt, *he is.*
Plural. Sumus, *we are*, eſtis, *ye are*, ſunt, *they are.*

In like manner, Adſum, *I am preſent*, ades, adeſt. Abſum, *I am abſent*, abes, abeſt. Deſum, *I am wanting*. Proſum, *I am profitable*, Obſum, *I am hurtful*, Inſum, *I am in.*

Imperfectum.

Eram, *I was*, eras *thou waſt*, erat *he was.*
Plurali. Eramus, *we were*, eratis, *ye were*, erant, *they were.*

Preteritum.

Fui, *I have been*, fuiſti, *thou haſt been*, fuit, *he hath been.*
Plural. Fuimus, *we have been*, fuiſtis, *ye have been*, fuerunt vel fuere, *they have been.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Fueram, *I had been*, fueras, *thou hadſt been*, fuerat, *he had been.*
Plural. Fueramus, *we had been*, fueratis, *ye had been*, fuerant, *they had been.*

Futurum.

Ero, *I ſhall or will be*, eris, *thou ſhalt be*, erit, *he ſhall be.*

Plu-

Plural. Erimus, *we ſhall be*, erits, *ye ſhall be*, erunt, *they ſhall be.*

Imperativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Es, *be thou*, ſit, *let him be.*

Plural. Simus, *let us be*, eſte, *be ye*, ſint, *let them be.*

Futurum.

Eſto tu, *be thou*, eſto ille, *let him be.*

Plural. Eſtote, *be ye*, ſunto, *let them be.*

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam eſſem, *would to God I were*, eſſes, *thou wert*, eſſet, *he were.*

Plural. Utinam Eſſemus, *would to God we were*, eſſetis, *ye were*, eſſent, *they were.*

Præteritum perfectum.

Utinam Fuerim, *I pray God I have been*, fueris, *thou haſt been*, fuerit, *he hath been.*

Plural. Utinam Fuerimus, *I pray God we have been*, fueritis, *ye have been*, fuerint, *they have been.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Fuiſſem, *would to God I had been*, fuiſſes, *thou hadſt been*, fuiſſet, *he had been.*

Plural. Utinam Fuiſſemus, *would to God we had been*, fuiſſetis, *ye had been*, fuiſſent, *they had been.*

Futurum.

Utinam Sim, *God grant I be*, ſis, *thou beeſt*, ſit, *he be.*

Plu-

Plural. Utinam ſimus, *God grant we be,* ſitis, *ye be,* ſint, *they be.*

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Cum Sim, *ſeeing that I am,* ſis, *thou art,* ſit, *he is.*

Plural. Cum Simus, *ſeeing that we are,* ſitis, *ye are,* ſint, *they are.*

Imperfectum.

Cum Eſſem, *ſeeing that I was,* eſſes, *thou wert,* eſſet, *he was.*

Plural. Cum eſſemus *ſeeing we were,* eſſetis, *ye were,* eſſent, *they were.*

Perfectum.

Cum Fuerim, *ſeeing that I have been,* fueris, *thou haſt been,* fuerit, *he hath been.*

Plural. Cum Fuerimus, *ſeeing that we have been,* fueritis, *ye have been,* fuerint, *they have been.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Fuiſſem, *ſeeing that I had been,* fuiſſes, *thou hadſt been,* fuiſſet, *he had been.*

Plural. Cum Fuiſſemus, *ſeeing that we had been,* fuiſſetis, *ye had been,* fuiſſent, *they had been.*

Futurum.

Cum Fuero, *when I ſhall have been, or ſhall be,* fueris, *thou ſhalt have been,* fuerit, *he ſhall have been.*

Plural. Cum fuerimus, *when we ſhall have been, or ſhall be,* fueritis, *ye ſhall have been,* fuerint, *they ſhall have been.*

Infinitivi *Præſens.*

Eſſe, *to be.* *Per-*

Præteritum & pluſquam perfectum.

Fuiſſe, *to have been.*

Futurum.

Fore vel futurum, am, um, eſſe, *that he ſhall or will be.*

Plural. Fore vel futuros, ras, ra, eſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Futurum, am, um, fuiſſe, *that he ſhould or would have been.*

Plural. Futuros, as, a, fuiſſe.

Participium *futuri Temporis*

Futurus, a, um, *that ſhall be.*

Note.

This Verb Sum, *and the Compounds thereof want Gerunds, Supins and the Participle of the Preſent tenſe; except,* Abſum *and* Præſum, *which have* Abſens *and* Præſens.

Poſſum.

Indicativi *Præſens.*

POſſum, *I can*, potes, poteſt.

Plural. Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.

Imperfectum.

Poteram, poteras, poterat.

Plural. Poteramus, ratis, rant.

Præteritum.

Potui, ſti, it. *Plural.* imus, iſtis, erunt vel ere.

Plu-

Pluſquam perfectum.

Potueram, ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant. *Futurum.*

Potero, ris, rit. *Plural.* rimus, ritis, runt.

Imperativi *Tempus præſens.*

Fac poſſis.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Poſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plural.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Perfectum.

Utinam Potuerim, ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Potuiſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plu.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent. *Futurum.*

Utinam Poſſim, ſis, ſit. *Plu.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Poſſim, ſis, ſit. *Plu.* ſimus ſitis, ſint.

Imperfectum.

Cum Poſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plu.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent. *Præteritum.*

Cum Potuerim, ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint. *Pluſquam perfectum.*

Cum Potuiſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plu.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent. *Futurum.*

Cum Potuero, ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infini-

Infinitivi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Poſſe. *Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.*
Potuiſſe. *Cæteris caret.*

Proſum.

Indicativi *præſens.*

PRoſum, *I am profitable*, prodes, prodeſt,
Plural Proſumus, prodeſtis, proſunt.
Imperfectum.
Proderam, proderas, *&c. like* Eram.
Perfectum.
Profui, profuiſti, *&c. like* Fui.
Pluſquam perfectum.
Profueram, profueras, *&c. like* Fueram.
Futurum.
Prodero, proderis, *&c. like* Ero.

Imperativi *Præſens.*

Fac proſis.

Optativi *Præſens & Imperfectum.*

Utinam Prodeſſem, prodeſſes, *&c.*
Perfectum.
Utinam Profuerim, profueris, *&c.*
Pluſquam perfectum.
Utinam Profuiſſem, profuiſſes, *&c.*
Futurum.
Utinam Proſim, proſis, *&c.*

Conjunctivi *Præſens.*

Cum Proſim, proſis, *&c.*

Imperfectum.

Cum Prodeſſem, prodeſſes, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Cum Profuerim, profueris, *&c.*

Preteritum pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Profuiſſem, profuiſſes, *&c.*

Futurum.

Cum Profuero, profueris, *&c.*

All theſe Tenſes are conjugated as in the Verb Sum.

Infinitivi *Præſens & Imperfectum.*

Prodeſſe.

Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Profuiſſe. *Futurum.*

Profuturum, am, um, eſſe. *Plural.* os, as, a, eſſe. *Futurum præterito miſtum.*

Profuturum, am, um, fuiſſe.

Plural. Profuturos, as, a, fuiſſe.

Participium *Futuri.*

Profuturus, profutura, profuturum.

Fero.

Indicativi *præſens.*

FErO, *I bear*, fers, fert.

Plural. Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

Imperfectum.

Ferebam, ferebas, ferebat, *&c. as* Legebam.

Per-

Perfectum.

Tuli, tulisti, tulit, *&c. as* Legi.

Plusquam perfectum.

Tuleram, tuleras, tulerat, *&c.*

Futurum.

Feram, feres, feret, *&c. as in* Lego.

Imperativi *Præsens.*

Fer, ferat. *Plural.* Feramus, ferte, ferant.

Futurum.

Ferto tu, ferto ille.

Plural. Fertote, ferunto.

Optativi, *præsens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Ferrem, ferres, ferret, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Utinam Tulerim, tuleris, tulerit, *&c.*

Plusquam perfectum.

Utinam Tulissem, tulisses, tulisset, *&c.*

Futurum.

Utinam Feram, feras, ferat. *&c.*

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præsens.*

Cum Feram, feras, ferat, *&c.*

Imperfectum.

Cum Ferrem, ferres, ferret, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Cum Tulerim, tuleris, tulerit, *&c.*

Plusquam perfectum.

Cum Tulissem, tulisses, tulisset, *&c.*

Futurum.

Cum Tulero, *&c. All conjugated like* Lego.

Infinitivi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Ferre.

Perfectum & plusquam perfectum.

Tuliſſe. *Futurum.*

Laturum, am, um, eſſe. *Plu.* os, as, a, eſſe.

Futurum præterito miſtum.

Laturum, am, um, fuiſſe. *Plural.* os, as, a, fuiſſe.

Gerundia.

Ferendi, ferendo, ferendum.

Supina.

Latum, latu.

Participia *Præſentis.*

Ferens. *Futuri.*

Laturus, latura, laturum.

After the ſame manner are the Compounds conjugated Adfero, *to bring to.* Aufero, *to take away.* Effero, *to carry forth.* Infero, *to carry in.* Offero, *to offer.* Perfero, *to ſuffer. &c.*

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19 Feror.

Indicativi *Præſens.*

FEror, *I am born,* ferris vel ferre, fertur. *Plural.* Ferimur ferimini, feruntur.

Imperfectum.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur, *&c.*

Per-

Perfectum.

Latus ſum vel fui, *&c. like.* Lectus ſum vel fui.

Plusquam perfectum.

Latus, a, um, eram vel fueram, *&c.*

Futurum.

Ferar, reris vel rere, retur, *&c. as* Legar.

Imperativi *Præſens.*

Ferre, feratur. *Plu.* Feramur, imini, antur.

Futurum

Fertor tu, fertor ille. *Plu.* iminor, untor.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Utinam Latus ſim vel fuerim, *&c.*

Plusquam perfectum.

Utinam Latus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *&c.*

Futurum.

Utinam Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur, *&c.*

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur, *&c.*

Imperfectum.

Cum Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Cum Latus ſim vel fuerim, *&c.*

Plusquam perfectum.

Cum Latus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *&c.*

Futurum.

Cum Latus ero vel fuero, *&c.*

Infinitivi *præſens & Imperfectum.*

Ferri.

Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Latum, am, um, eſſe vel fuiſſe, *&c.*

Futurum.

Latum iri vel ferendum, am, um, eſſe.

Plural. Latum iri vel ferendos, das, da, eſſe. *Futurum præterito miſtum.*

Ferendum, dam, dum, fuiſſe, *&c.*

Participia *Perfecti.*

Latus, lata, latum. *Futuri.*

Ferendus, ferenda, ferendum.

Volo.

Indicativi *præſens.*

VOlo, *I will*, vis, vult.

Plural. Volumus, vultis, volunt.

Imperfectum.

Volebam, bas, bat. *Perfectum.*

Volui, iſti, it.

Plural. imus, iſtis, erunt vel ere.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Volueram, ras, rat, *&c. as in* Lego.

Futurum.

Volam, es, et.

Plural. Volemus, letis, lent.

Imperativi *Præſens.*

Fac velis.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Vellem, es, et.

Per-

Perfectum.

Utinam Voluerim, ris, rit, *&c.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Voluiſſem, ſes, ſet, *&c.*

Futurum.

Utinam Velim, is, it.
Utinam imus, itis, int.

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Velim, is, it.
Plural. imus, itis, int.

Imperfectum.

Cum Vellem, es, et.
Plural. emus, etis, ent.

Perfectum.

Cum Voluerim, ris, rit.
Plural. rimus, ritis, rint.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Voluiſſem, es, et.
Plural. emus, etis, ent.

Futurum.

Cum Voluero, ris, rit.
Plural. rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitivi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Velle. *Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.*
Voluiſſe.

Participia *præſentis.*

Volens.

Nolo.

Nolo.

Indicativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

NOlo, *I will not*, nonvis, nonvult.
Plu. Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.

This Verb is conjugated through all Moods and Tenſes like Volo, *excepting only the Imperative Mood, which is conjugated as followeth.*

Imperativi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Noli, nolit. *Plural.* Nolimus, nolite, nolint.

Futurum.

Nolito tu, nolito ille.
Plural. Nolitote, nolunto.

Malo.

Indicativi *Præſens.*

MAlo, *I had rather*, mavis, mavult.
Plural. Malumus, mavultis, malunt.

In all other Moods and Tenſes it is conjugated like Volo. *Only it wanteth the future Tenſe of the Indicative Mood and the Participle.*

Fio.

Indicativi *præſens.*

FIo, *I am made*, fis, fit.
Plural. Fimus, fitis, fiunt.

Imper-

Imperfectum.

Fiebam, bas, bat.
Plural. bamus, batis, bant.

Perfectum.

Factus, a, um, ſum vel fui, *&c.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Factus, a, um, eram, vel fueram, *&c.*

Futurum.

Fiam, fies, fiet.
Plural. Fiemus, fietis, fient.

Imperativi *præſens.*

Fac, fias, fiat.
Plural. Fiamus, fiatis, fiant.

Optativi *Præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam fierem, res, ret. *Plu.* remus, retis, rent.

Præteritum.

Utinam Factus, a, um, ſim vel fuerim, *&c.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Factus, a, um, eſſem vel fuiſſem.

Futurum.

Utinam Fiam, as, at.
Plural. amus, atis, ant.

Conjunctivi modi *Tempus præſens.*

Cum Fiam, as, at.
Plural. amus, atis, ant.

Imperfectum.

Cum Fierem, res, ret.
Plural. remus, retis, rent.

Perfectum.

Cum Factus ſim vel fuerim, *&c.*

Pluſ-

Pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Factus eſſem vel fuiſſem, *&c.*

Futurum.

Cum Factus, a, um, ero vel fuero, *&c.*

Infinitivi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Fieri. *Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.*

Factum, am, um, eſſe vel fuiſſe, *&c.*

Futurum.

Factum iri vel faciendum, am, um, eſſe. *Plural.* Factum iri vel faciendos, as, a, eſſe. *Futurum præterito miſtum.*

Faciendum, am, um, fuiſſe.

Plural. Faciendos, as, a, fuiſſe.

Participia *Perfecti.*

Factus, a, um. *Futuri.*

Faciendus, da, dum.

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Eo.

Indicativi *Præſens.*

EO, *I go*, is, it.

Plural. Imus, itis, eunt.

Imperfectum.

Ibam, ibas, ibat.

Plural. Ibamus, ibatis, ibant.

Præteritum perfectum.

Ivi, iviſti, ivit. *Plural.* Ivimus, iviſtis, iverunt vel ivere.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Iveram, iveras, iverat. *Plu-*

Plural. Iveramus, iveratis, iverant.

Futurum.

Ibo, ibis, ibit. *Plural.* Ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.

Imperativi *Præsens.*

I, vel ito, eat. *Plural.* Eamus, ite vel itote, eant.

Futurum.

Ito tu, ito ille. *Plural.* Itote, eunto.

Optativi *præsens & imperfectum.*

Utinam, Irem, ires, iret, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Utinam Iverim, iveris, iverit, *&c.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Iviſſem, iviſſes, iviſſet, *&c.*

Futurum.

Utinam Eam, eas, eat.

Plural. Eamus, eatis, eant.

Conjunctivi *præsens.*

Cum Eam, eas, eat. *Plural.* Eamus, eatis, eant.

Imperfectum.

Cum Irem, ires, iret, *&c.*

Perfectum.

Cum Iverim, iveris, iverit, *&c.*

Pluſquam perfectum.

Cum Iviſſem, iviſſes, iviſſet, *&c.*

Futurum.

Cum Ivero, iveris, iverit, *&c.*

Infiniti *præsens & imperfectum.*

Ire. *Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.*

Iviſſe. *Futurum.*

Iturum, am, um, eſſe.

Plural. os, as, a, esse.

Futurum Præterito mistum.

Iturum, am, um, fuisse.
Plural. os, as, a, fuisse.

Gerundia.

Eundi, eundo, eundum.

Supina.

Itum, itu.

Participia *Præsentis.*

Iens, euntis. *Futuri.*
Iturus, itura, iturum.

After the same manner, are the Compounds declined. Abeo, *to go away.* Adeo, *to come to.* Exeo, *to go forth.* Ineo, *to enter in, or to begin.* Obeo, *to go about,* Subeo, *to undergo.*

Dic, Duc, Fac.

DIc, duc, fac, *with their Compounds,* (as Prædic, Deduc, Caletfac; *lose the letter* e *in the Imperative Mood. Yet these Compounds of* Facio, *that change* a *into* i *keep* e *also in this Tense,* as Confice, Perfice.

The Conjugations of Verbs Defectives.

Indicativi *præsens & imperfectum.*

NOvi, *I know or have known,* novisti, novit. *Plural.* Novimus, novistis, noverunt vel novere. *Im-*

Imperfectum & plusqam perfectum.

Noveram, *I knew, or had known,* noveras, *&c.*

Imperativus.

Noveris, *know thou,* noverit.

Plural. Noverimus, noveritis, noverint.

Optativi *præsens & perfectum.*

Utinam Noverim, *God grant I know, or have known,* noveris, noverit.

Imperfectum & plusquam perfectum.

Utinam Noviſſem, *would to God I did know, or had known,* noviſſes, noviſſet, *&c.*

Conjunctivi *præsens & perfectum.*

Cum Noverim, *seeing that I knew, or have known,* noveris, noverit, *&c.*

Imperfectum & plusquam perfectum.

Cum Noviſſem, *seeing that I did know, or had known,* noviſſes, *&c.*

Futurum.

Cum Novero, *when I ſhall have known, or ſhall know,* noveris, noverit.

Infinitivum.

Noviſſe, *to know, or to have known.*

After the ſame faſhion are conjugated Odi, *I hate, and* Memini *I remember; but that* Memini *hath alſo in the Imperative Mood,* Memento, *remember thou, and* Mementote, *remember ye.* Odi *in ancient times had in the Preterperfect Tenſe* Oſus ſum, *whence yet re-*

main Exosus, *he that hateth, or deteſteth,* Perosus, *that beareth deadly hatred,* Cicero *ſaid* Osurus *in the Future Tenſe.*

Cœpi.

Indicativi *præteritum perfectum.*

Cœpi, *I have begun,* cœpisti, cœpit.
Plural. Cœpimus, cœpistis, cœperunt vel cœpere.

Plusquam perfectum.

Cœperam, *I had begun,* cœperas, *&c.*

Imperativus.

Cœperis, *begin,* cœperit.
Plural. Cœperimus, cœperitis, cœperint.

Optativi *perfectum.*

Utinam Cœperim, *I pray God I have begun,* cœperis, cœperit, *&c.*

Plusquam perfectum.

Utinam, Cœpissem, *would to God I had begun,* cœpisses, cœpisset, *&c.*

Conjunctivi *perfectum.*

Cum Cœperim, *seeing that I have begun,* cœperis, cœperit, *&c.*

Plusquam perfectum.

Cum cœpissem, *seeing that I had begun,* cœpisses, cœpisset, *&c.*

Infinitivi *perfectum & plusquam perfectum.*

Cœpisse, *to have begun.* Fu-

Futurum.

Cœpturum, am, um, eſſe *that he will begin.* *Futurum præterito miſtum.*

Cœpturum, am, um, fuiſſe, *that he would or ſhould have begun.*

Supina.

Cœptum, *to begin,* cœptu, *to be begun.*

Participium *Futuri.*

Cœpturus, a, um, *that will begin.*

Note.

This Verb is alſo declined Paſſively in the ſame Tenſe through all Moods, Cœptus ſum, *I am or have begun,* eram, fueram, *&c.*

And it is joyned with other Paſſives of the Infinitive Mood, as Cœpta res eſt fieri, *the matter began to be done, better and more uſually than* Cœpit.

---

22. Edo.

EDo, edis, edit, eſum, *with the Compounds is Conjugated wholly according to the third Conjugation. Yet in ſome Tenſes and Perſons it receiveth alſo other Terminations, as you may ſee here following.*

Indicativi *præſens.*

Edo, *I eat,* es, eſt. *Plural.* Eſtis.

Imperativi *præſens.*

Es. *Plural.* Eſte.

Futurum.

Eſto. *Plural.* Eſtote.

Optativi *præſens*, & Conjunctivi *imperfectum.*

Eſſem, eſſes, eſſet. *Plural.* Eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Infinitivi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Eſſe.

Verbi Paſſivi *Indicativi præſens.*

Eſtur.

Comedo *is declined after the ſame manner: There is found alſo,* Exeſt *and* exeſſe, *as alſo* Ambeſt.

Inquam.

Indicativi *præſens.*

INquam, *I ſay*, inquis, inquit.

Plural. Inquimus, inquiunt.

Imperfectum. Inquiebat.

Perfectum. Inquiſti.

Futur: Inquies, inquiet.

Imperativi *præſens.*

Inque vel inquito.

Participium.

Inquiens, inquientis.

Aio,

Aio.

Indicativi *præſens.*

AIo, *I ſay*, ais, ait. *Plural.* Aiunt.

Imperfectum.

Aiebam, bas, bat.

Plural. bamus, batis, bant.

Imperativi *præſens.*

Ai.

Optativi *Futurum*, & Conjunctivi *Præſens.*

Aias, aiat.

Participium.

Aiens, aientis.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.* Conjunctivi *imperfectum.*

FOrem, *I ſhould be, or I was*, fores, foret, *Plural.* Forent.

Futurum infinitivi. Fore, *that he ſhall be.* Faxo, *the Future Tenſe of the Indicative Mood for* Faciam.

Faxim, faxis, faxit. *Plural.* Faximus, faxitis, faxint, *the Future of the Optative Mood, or Preſent Tenſe, or Future of the Conjunctive.*

So is alſo Auſim, auſis, *&c.* Quæſo, *I beſeech. Plural.* Quæſumus, *hath only the firſt perſon of both Numbers in the preſent Tenſe of the Indicative Mood.*

Ave, *all hail*, avere. Salve, *God ſave you*,

ſalvete, ſalvere, *have only the ſecond perſon of the Imperative Mood in both Numbers, and the Preſent Tenſe of the Infinitive.*

Cedo (*id eſt*, da vel dic) *in the ſecond perſon of the Imperative.*

Infit *is the third perſon of the Indicative Mood for* Inquit.

Ovat *hath only the third perſon of the Indicative Mood, and the Participle* Ovans, ovantis.

Defit *it is wanting.* Defieri, *hath the third perſon of the Indicative Mood, and Preſent Tenſe of the Infinitive.*

Some other Tenſes and Perſons of theſe Verbs may alſo be found in good Writers.

The Conjugation of Verbs Impersonals.

Oportet, *a Verb Defective Impersonal, of the Active Voice, ſhall be conjugated thus.*

Indicativi *præſens.*

OPortet, *it behoveth.*

Imperfectum. Oportebat, *it did behove.*

Perfectum. Oportuit, *it hath behoved.*

Pluſquam perfectum. Oportuerat, *it had behoved.*

Futurum. Oportebit, *it will behove.*

Imperativi *præſens.*

Oporteat. Opta-

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Oporteret.
Perfectum. Utinam Oportuerit.
Plusquam perfectum. Utinam Oportuiſſet.
Futurum. Utinam Oporteat.

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Oporteat.
Imperfectum. Cum Oporteret.
Perfectum. Cum Oportuerit.
Plusquam perfectum. Cum Oportuiſſet.
Futurum. Cum Oportuerit.

Infinitivi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Oportere.
Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.
Oportuiſſe.

This and all other Impersonals want the reſt. Nevertheleſs Pœnitet, Pudet *and* Piget, *have Gerunds and the Participles (or Participia) in* dus; Pœnitens *alſo Participle of the preſent Tenſe of* Pœnitet *is much in uſe.* Libens, Pudens, *and ſuch like, are rather to be accounted Nouns than Participles.*

Pugnatur, *a Verb Defective Impersonal of the Paſſive Voice, ſhall be conjugated thus.*

Indicativi *Præſens.*

Pugnatur, *it is fought.*
Imperfectum. Pugnabatur.

Per-

Perfectum. Pugnatum eſt vel fuit.

Pluſquam perfectum. Pugnatum erat vel fuerat.

Futurum. Pugnabitur.

Imperativi *præſens.*

Pugnetur.

Optativi *præſens & imperfectum.*

Utinam Pugnaretur. *Perfectum.*

Utinam Pugnatum ſit vel fuerit.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Utinam Pugnatum eſſet vel fuiſſet.

Futurum.

Utinam Pugnetur.

Conjunctivi *præſens.*

Cum Pugnetur. *Imperfectum.*

Cum Pugnaretur. *Perfectum.*

Cum Pugnatum ſit vel fuerit.

Pluſquam perfectum.

Cum pugnatum eſſet vel fuiſſet.

Futurum.

Cum Pugnatum erit vel fuerit.

Infinitivi *Præſens & imperfectum.*

Pugnari.

Perfectum & pluſquam perfectum.

Pugnatum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Futurum.

Pugnatum iri.

26. Of the Prepoſition. 22

What is a Prepoſition.

A Prepoſition is a Part of Speech, which almoſt always is put before other Parts, either ſeparate or conjoyned in one word.

How many ſorts of Prepoſitions are there?

Two: Separable and Inſeparable.

How many-fold is the Separable?

Two fold: Separate, as *Eo ad Templum*, I go to the Church. Conjoyned, as *Adeo Præceptorem*, I go to the Maſter.

How many Prepoſitions require an Accuſative Caſe?

Theſe following chiefly.

Cis, *on this ſide.* Trans, *on the other ſide.*
Contra, *againſt.* Erga, *towards.*
Inter, *betwixt.* Infra, *under.*
Juxta, *near to.* Ob, *for.* Penes, *in the power.*
Per, *by or through.* Pone, *behind.*
Poſt, *after.* Præter, *beſide, againſt, by.*
Prope, *nigh.* Propter, *for, near to.*
Verſus, *towards.* Ultra, *beyond.*
Uſque, *until* (it is often joyned with *ad* or *ab.*)

How many Prepoſitions require an Ablative Caſe?

Ten: Ab, *from.* De, E, Ex, *of or from.*
Præ,

Præ, *before*, *in compariſon for.* Pro, *for.*
Coram, *before.* Palam, *openly.*
Sine, *without.* Tenus, *up to.*

Tenus, when it is joyned with a word of the Plural Number, for the moſt part hath a Genitive Caſe, as *Athenarum tenus*, as far as Athens. *Aurium tenus*, up to the ears: But when it is joyned with the ſingular Number it hath an Ablative Caſe; as *Pectore tenus*, up to the Breaſt. *Ore tenus*, even to the mouth.

How many Prepoſitions govern an Ablative or Accuſative?

Four: and that in divers Significations.

Ablative.

In, *in* (with Verbs of Reſt.)
Sub, *under* (with Verbs alſo of reſt.)
Super, *upon.* Subter, *under.*

Subter, amongſt Orators hath an Accuſative Caſe, but amongſt Poets an Ablative.

Which Prepoſitions are called Inſeparable?

Thoſe which cannot be ſeparated from the words, which they are put before.

Am	in	*Ambigo*,	I doubt.
Con		*Confero*,	I confer.
Di		*Dinumero*,	I Number.
Diſ		*Diſputo*,	I diſpute.
Re		*Reputo*,	I conſider.
Se		*Sejungo*,	I ſeparate.

Of

24 23

Of the Adverb.

What is an Adverb?

AN Adverb is a Part of Speech, which added to words, doth explicate and define their Signification, as, *he ſpeaketh ſeldom, very ſkilful, very angry.*

How many things belong to an Adverb?

Three: Signification, Compariſon, Figure.

How many Significations of Adverbs be there?

Divers.

Of wiſhing: as *would to God, God grant, O that.*

Calling: as *O heus, Eho. &c.*

How many degrees of Compariſon are in an Adverb?

Three: Poſitive, as *learned, often, ſeldom.*

Comparative, as *more learned, oftner, ſeldomer.*

Superlative, as *learnedſt, oftneſt, moſt ſeldom.*

How many Figures are there?

Two: Simple, as *facilè, ſæpe.*

Compounds, as *difficilè, perſæpe.*

Of

Of the Interjection.

What is an Interjection.

AN Interjection is a part of Speech, which declareth divers Affections of the Mind.

How many things belong to an Interjection?

One: to wit Signification, which is divers.

Of Praiſing, and ſometimes of Exulting: as *Euge.*

Of Exulting, and ſometimes Scorning: as *Vah.*

Rejoycing: as *Evax.*

Sorrow and Wailing: as *Ah, heu hei, hoi, Oh.*

Admiring: as *Pape, O vah, hui, attat.*

Mocking: as *Hei, O.*

Exclaiming: as *Pro, O.*

Making Silence: as *St.*

Fearing: as *Hei.*

Fortelling evil, Pitying or Threatning: as *Va.*

Rejecting: as *Apage, Apageſis.*

Curſing: as *Nefas, infandum, malum.*

Of the Conjunction.

What is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, which joyneth together, and ordereth a Sentence.

How many things belong to a Conjunction?

Three: Signification, Order and Figure.

How many are the Significations of Conjunctions?

Divers: Copulatives, as *and, both, alſo.*
Disjunctives: as *either, whether, &c.*

How many Orders of Conjunctions are there?

Three: Prepoſitive, Subjunctive, and Common.

Prepoſitive Conjunctions are thoſe which go before in a Speech: as *Aut, ac, atque, at, aſt, vel, nec, neque, niſi, ſeu, ſive, &c.*

Subjunctives, which follow: as *Que, ve, ne, quidem, quoque, autem, verò, enim.*

Common, which may both go before, and follow: as *Ergo, igitur, itaque, equidem, &c.*

How many Figures are there?

Two: Simple, *Sed, quidem, enim.*
Compound; as *Sedenim, equidem, etenim.*

Præcepta aliquot de Conſtructione Tyronibus ediſcenda.

PRÆCEPTUM I.

NOmina Adjectiva, Pronomina & Participia, cohærent cum Subſtantivis, in genere, numero, & caſu : ut *Puer ingenioſus. Memoria infirma. Ingenium maximum. Meus liber. Præceptor docens.*

Quando tamen Adjectivum aliquod huic vocabulo (*Res*) adjungendum eſt, melius plerumque abjicitur *Res*, & Adjectivum in neutro genere effertur : ut *Facile eſt inventis addere. Facile* pro *facilis res. Inventis* pro *rebus inventis.*

II.

RElativum *Qui, quæ, quod*, concordat cum Antecedente in genere, numero, & perſona ; erit autem ejus caſus, quem Verbum ſequens requirit, hoc eſt, erit Nominativi caſus, ſi nullus intercedat alius Nominativus inter Relativum & Verbum : ſi verò intercedat, erit Relativum ejus caſus, quem Verbum regit : ut *Puer ingenuus eſt qui verecundiam amat. Accepi tuas literas, quæ mihi jucundiſſimæ fuerunt. Legi tuum epigramma, quo mirum in modum recreatus fui. Miſer eſt cui cupiditates imperant.*

Ante-

B

Some Precepts of Conſtruction to be learned by Beginners.

PRECEPT I.

NOuns Adjectives, Pronouns and Participles, agree with their Subſtantives, in gender, number, and caſe: as *A witty Boy. A weak Memory. The greateſt Wit. My Book. The Maſter teaching.*

Yet when any Adjective is joyned with this word (*Res*, a thing or matter) the word *Res* is commonly better caſt away, and the Adjective put in the Neuter Gender: as *It is an eaſy matter to add to things invented.*

II.

THe Relative, *Qui, quæ, quod*, agreeth with the Antecedent in gender, number, and perſon; but it ſhall be of that caſe, which the Verb following requireth; that is, it ſhall be the Nominative caſe, if there come no other Nominative between the Relative and the Verb; but if there do, the Relative ſhall be that caſe which the Verb governeth: as *He is a good Boy that loveth ſhamefaſtneſs. I have received your letters, which were moſt pleaſant unto me. I have read your epigram, with which I was wonderfully recreated. He is wretched whom Paſſions rule.*

Antecedens poteſt eſſe, vel Subſtantivum vel Pronomen, vel una vel duæ Sententiæ quæ præcedunt : ut *Homo qui ſcribit. Ille quem video ambulantem. Stude diligenter, quod te doctum brevi efficiet. Ebrij ſæpe potant, & nimium dormiunt, quæ ſaluti ſunt inimica.*

Si una vel plures Sententiæ ſint Antecedens, oportet, ut Relativum in neutro genere ponatur.

Relativum ſi inter duo Subſtantiva ponatur, cum alterutro conſentire poterit.

III.

OMnia Verba perſonalia omnium modorum, excepto Infinito poſtulant ante ſe Nominativum, apertè vel occultè, ejuſdem numeri & perſonæ. Apertè, ut *Ego lugeo. Tu rides. Præceptor docet. Nos legimus. Vos ſcribitis. Aleatores vapulant.* Occultè, ut *Amo, Doceor, Legis, Audio, Audior, &c.*

IV.

VErbum Infiniti Modi ante ſe Accuſativum habet : ut *Gaudeo te bene valere. Doleo Parentes tuos ægrotare. Lætor fratrem tuum ſalvum & incolumem veniſſe.*

V.

OMne Verbum perſonale Finiti modi poteſt utrimque habere Nominativum pertinentem ad eandem rem : *Avus tuus*

The Antecedent may be either a Subſtantive or a Pronoun, or one or two Sentences, which go before; as *The man who writeth. He whom I ſee walking. Study diligently, which will in a ſhort time make you learned. Drunkards drink often, and ſleep too much, which are hurtful to health.*

If a Sentence or Sentences are the Antecedent, the Relative muſt be put in the Neuter Gender.

A Relative put between two Subſtantives may agree with either of them.

III.

ALL Verbs Perſonals of all Moods, except the Infinitive, require a Nominative Caſe before them, either expreſſed or underſtood, of the ſame number and perſon. Expreſſed, as *I mourn. Thou laugheſt. The Maſter teacheth. We read. Ye write. Dice-players are beaten.* Underſtood, as *I love. I am taught. Thou readeſt. I hear. I am heard, &c.*

IV.

A Verb of the Infinitive Mood hath an Accuſative caſe before it: as *I am glad that you are well. I am ſorry that your Parents are ſick. I rejoyce that your Brother is come ſafe and ſound.*

V.

EVery Verb perſonal, that is not of the Infinitive Mood, may have both before and after it a Nominative caſe belonging

tuus fuit vir Doctus. Hic Vocatur Paulus. Ille vivit miſerrimus. Boni moriuntur læti.

VI.

VErbum Activum poſt ſe Accuſandi caſum poſtulat: ut *Pueri ingenui amant literas. Frater tuus legit Ciceronem diligenter.*

VII.

VErbum Paſſivum poſt ſe Ablativum deſiderat cum Præpoſitione *à* vel *ab*: ut *Literæ amantur à Pueris ingenuis. Cicero legitur à Fratre tuo diligenter.*

Verbum Paſſivum nonnunquam Dativum caſum, pro Ablativo admittit: ut *Auditus eſt nobis ſæpe hic Sermo.*

Omnes Activæ Conſtructiones poſſunt in Paſſivas hac ratione mutari. Accuſativus poſt Verbum in Nominativum migrat; Nominativus autem ante Verbum mutatur in Ablativum, cum Præpoſitione *à* vel *ab*: ut *Ego legi Librum tuum.* Paſſivè ſic vertitur: *Liber tuus lectus eſt à me.*

VIII.

QUodvis Verbum admittit Præpoſitionem cum ſuo caſu: ut *Fuit in Templo. Eo in Gymnaſium. Ambulo per Urbem.*

IX.

VErba Compoſita ſæpe caſum ſuæ Præpoſitionis habent: ut *Hoſtis invadit Urbem. Legati adeunt Principem. Johannes exivit loco ſuo.*

X.

to the ſame thing: as *Your Unkle was a learned man. He is called Paul. He liveth moſt miſerable. Good men die rejoycing.*

VI.

A Verb Active requireth an Accuſative caſe after it: as *Good Boys love learning. Thy brother readeth Cicero diligently.*

VII.

A Verb Paſſive requireth after it an Ablative caſe, with the Preposition *à* or *ab*: as *Learning is loved of good Boys. Cicero is read diligently by thy Brother.*

A Verb Paſſive ſometimes takes a Dative caſe, inſtead of an Ablative: as *This Diſcourſe has been often heard by us.*

All Active Conſtructions may be changed into Paſſives thus. The Accuſative after the Verb is changed into the Nominative, and the Nominative before the Verb, into the Ablative, with the Preposition *à* or *ab*: as *I have read thy Book*, Paſſively is turned; *thy Book hath been read by me.*

VIII.

EVery Verb admitteth a Preposition with the caſe thereof: as *He hath been in the Church. I go into the School. I walk through the City.*

IX.

COmpound Verbs have often the caſe of their Preposition: as *The Enemy invadeth the City. The Embaſſadours go to the Prince. John went out of his place.*

X.

X.

OMne Verbum, & multa Nomina, Dativum habere poſſunt ejus rei, cui damnum aliquod vel commodum datur, (& hujuſmodi Verba dicuntur Acquiſitivè poſita:) ut *Laboras aliis, tibi ſoli otioſus. Catilina fuit perniciosus Reipublicæ. Senes non ſibi, ſed filiis aut nepotibus arbores ſerunt.*

XI.

CUm duo Verba in oratione ponuntur, nullâ interveniente Conjunctione, poſterius erit Infiniti modi: ut *Volo ſtudere diligenter. Cupio te videre quam primum.*

Meliùs etiam, ut plurimùm, ponitur Modus Infinitivus, cum unum Verbum alteri poſtponitur intercedente Conjunctione *quod*: ut *Dicunt Bellum eſſe finitum*, meliùs quam, *Dicunt quod bellum ſit finitum.*

Tamen poſt hæc Verba, *Peto, Rogo, Oro, Poſtulo, Flagito, Suadeo, Moneo, Hortor, Curo, Ago, Facio*, cum Compoſitis, non ponitur Infinitivus, ſed Conjunctivus modus cum Conjunctione, *Ut*: ut *Vehementer hortor, ut Valetudinem cures.*

XII.

QUotieſcunque duo Nomina Subſtantiva ad res diverſas pertinentia, in Oratione ponuntur ſine Conjunctione, alterum erit Genitivi caſus: ut *Epiſtola Ciceronis. Carmen Virgilij.*

Sub-

X.

ALl Verbs and many Nouns, may have a Dative caſe of that thing, which receiveth hurt or profit, (and theſe kind of Verbs are ſaid to be put Acquiſitively:) as *Thou laboureſt to others profit, thou art idle to thine own loſs only. Catiline was pernicious to the Common-wealth. Old men do not plant trees for themſelves, but for their ſons or nephews.*

XI.

WHen two Verbs are put in a ſentence, no Conjunction coming between them, the latter ſhall be of the Infinitive mood: as *I will ſtudy diligently. I deſire to ſee you as ſoon as may be.*

Alſo it is better, for the moſt part, to put the Infinitive mood, when one Verb followeth another, with the Conjunction *that* going betwixt them: as *they ſay, that the war is ended.*

Yet after theſe Verbs, *I ask, I deſire, I beſeech, I counſel, I warn, I exhort, I have a care, I do,* and their Compounds, an Infinitive mood is not put, but a Subjunctive with the Conjunction *ut*: as *I do earneſtly exhort you to have care of your health.*

XII.

AS often as two Subſtantives belonging to divers things, are put in a Sentence without a Conjunction, one of them ſhall be of the Genitive caſe: as *An Epiſtle of Cicero. Virgil's Verſe.*

But

Subſtantiva verò, quæ ad eandem rem ſpectant, Caſu concordant, quamvis Genere & Numero aliquando differant: ut *Marcus Tullius Cicero. Æſopus, Delicia noſtra.*

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XIII.

TEmpus Accuſativo vel Ablativo caſu effertur, ſi per *Quamdiu*, fiat interrogatio: *Quamdiu vixit pater tuus?* quinquaginta annos, *vel* quinquaginta annis. *Scripſi* duas horas, *vel* duabus horis.

Sin verò per *Quando* fiat interrogatio, Ablativo tantum utimur, vt *Quando datum eſt tibi hoc negotium?* anno ſuperiore. Media *nocte venit Milo.*

XIV.

CUlivis Verbo addi poteſt Accuſativus, vel Ablativus, qui diſtantiam loci ſignificat: ut *Diſtat tria milliaria, vel tribus milliaribus.*

Interrogativum diſtantiæ eſt, *Quàm procul?*

XV.

CUicunque verbo poteſt addi Ablativus ſignificans *Exceſſum* vel *Pretium*: ut *Emi Librum decem denariis. Vendidiſti inſtrumentarium tribus aſſibus.*

Excipiuntur hinc iſti Genitivi *Tanti, Quanti, Pluris, Minoris, Tantidem, Quanticunque*, quamdiu nullis conjunguntur Subſtantivis: ut *Tanti emes quanti voles.*

Quando

But Subſtantives that belong to the ſame thing, agree in Caſe, although ſometimes they differ in Gender and Number: as *Marcus Tullius Cicero. Æſop, our Delight.*

XIII.

Time is put in the Accuſative or Ablative caſe, if the Queſtion be made by *How long*: as *How long did your Father live?* fifty years. *I writ* two hours.

But if the Queſtion be made by *When*, we ſhall only uſe the Ablative caſe: as *When was this Buſineſs committed to you?* the laſt year. *Milo came* at Midnight.

XIV.

TO any Verb whatſoever may be joyned an Accuſative or an Ablative caſe, that ſignifieth diſtance of Place: as *It is diſtant three miles.*

The Interrogative of Diſtance is *How far?*

XV.

TO whatſoever Verb may be added an Ablative caſe, which ſignifieth *Exceſs*, or *Price*: as *I bought a Book for ten Pence. Thou haſt ſold an Inkhorn for three half pence.*

Hence, are to be excepted theſe Genitives, *So much, How much, For more, For leſs, At that Price*, and *for how much ſo ever.* As long as no Subſtantives are joyned with them:

Quando enim adduntur eis Subſtantiva, præcedentem Regulam ſequuntur.

XVI.

QUævis Verba Ablativum admittunt ſignificantem *Inſtrumentum* : ut *Scribo calamo. Percutior ferulâ.* Vel *Cauſam* : ut *Servus tuus interiit fame. Tabeſco dolore.* Vel *Modum*, quo aliquid fit : ut *Sapiens æquiſſimo animo moritur, ſtultus iniquiſſimo.*

XVII.

POſt quælibet Verba addi poteſt Ablativus abſolutè poſitus ut : *Deo duce vinces.*

XVIII

GErundia, Supina & Participia poſtulant poſt ſe caſus Verborum, à quibus oriuntur : ut *Scribo literas. Eo Scriptum literas. Sum ſcripturus literas.*

XIX.

CUm poſt Nomina Subſtantiva, *Tempus*, *Cauſa*, *Studium*, *Finis*, *Occaſio*, *Voluntas*, *Poteſtas*, *Conſilium*, *Locus* & ſimilia, occurrit vox aliqua ſignificatione ſimilis præſenti Infinitivi modi, utendum eſt Gerundio in *di* : ut *Tempus eſt ludendi.*

2 ſ

XX.

Si vox aliqua ſignificatione ſimilis Participio præſentis temporis occurrat, cum ſigno caſus Ablativi, utendum eſt Gerundio in *do* : ut *Defeſſus ſum ambulando.*

Nihil

them: as *You ſhall buy it for as much, as you will*: For when Subſtantives are joyned with them, they follow the former Rules.

XVI.

ALl Verbs whatſoever admit an Ablative ſignifying an *Inſtrument*: as *I write with a Pen. I am ſtrucken with a Rod.* Or a *Cauſe*: as *Your Servant died of hunger. I pine with grief.* The *Manner*, by which any thing is done: as *A Wiſe man dieth with a moſt contented mind, a Fool with a diſcontented.*

XVII.

AFter any Verb whatſoever may be joyned an Ablative Caſe put abſolutely: as *God being thy Captain, thou ſhalt overcome.*

XVIII.

GErunds, Supins, and Participles, will have after them the Caſes of the Verbs, from whence they come: as *I write letters. I go to write letters. I am to write letters.*

XIX.

WHen after theſe Subſtantives, *Time, Cauſe, Study, End, Occaſion, Will, Power, Counſel, Place*, and the like, there occurreth a word like in ſignification to the Preſent tenſe of the Infinitive Mood, you ſhall uſe the Gerund in *di*: as *It is time to play.*

If any word like in Signification to the Participle of the Preſent tenſe occur with a ſign of the Ablative caſe: as (*with, by,*) you muſt uſe the Gerund in *do*: as *I am*

Nihil agendo homines malè agere diſcunt. Jungitur hoc Gerundium Præpoſitionibus, *A, Ab, De, In, Ex & Cum: Ratio bene ſcribendi cum loquendo conjuncta eſt.*

Gerundium in *dum* ſignificatione ſimile eſt Infinito vel Participio præſentis temporis, & poſtponitur ferè his Præpoſitionibus, *Ad, Ob, Inter*: ut *Aptus ad aliquid faciendum. Accidit inter cœnandum.*

XX.

PRius Supinum habet Activi Infinitivi ſignificationem, & ſequitur Verba vel Participia, quæ motum ad locum ſignificant: ut *Abi deambulatum. Admiſſus ſpectatum.*

Poſterius Supinum Paſſivæ ſignificationis eſt, & ſequitur Adjectiva: ut *Difficile dictu. Jucundum viſu.*

XXI.

QUando per *Ubi* fit Interrogatio, propria Urbium & Pagorum primæ vel ſecundæ Declinationis, & ſingularis numeri ponuntur in Genitivo, adde *Domus*: ut *Ubi eſt Ignatius? Romæ.* Sic *Domi, Londini, Cantuariæ, &c.*

Si propria Urbium & Pagorum fuerint tertiæ Declinationis aut Pluralis numeri, ſexto caſu utendum eſt: ut *Ubi mortuus eſt Alexander? Babilone.* Sic *Neapoli, &c. Ubi*

Studuit

weary of walking. By doing nothing men learn to do evil. This Gerund is joyned with Prepoſitions eſpecially, *A*, *Ab*, *De*, *In*, *Ex*, and *Cum*: as *The manner of writing well is joyned with ſpeaking.*

The Gerund in *dum* is like in ſignification to the Infinitive Mood or Participle of the Preſent tenſe, and is commonly put after theſe Prepoſitions, *Ad*, *Ob*, *Inter*: as *Fit to do ſomething*, *It hapned whilſt we were ſupping.*

XX.

THe firſt Supin hath the Signification of the Active Infinitive, and followeth Verbs or Participles, that ſignify motion to a place: as *Go to walk*, *Being admitted to ſee.*

The latter Supin is of the Paſſive ſignification, and followeth Adjectives: as *Hard to ſay. Pleaſant to be ſeen.*

XXI.

WHen a Queſtion is asked by *Where*, proper names of Cities and Villages of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion and ſingular number, are put in the Genitive Caſe, add hereunto *Domus*: as *Where is Ignatius? at Rome.* So *at Home*, *at London*, *at Canterbury*, *&c.*

If Proper Names of Cities and Villages be of the third Declenſion, or plural Number, we muſt uſe the Ablative caſe: as *Where did Alexander die? at Babilon.* So *at*

ſtuduit Demoſthenes? Athenis. Sic *Pariſiis*, *&c.*

Nomina tamen Regionum & Appellativa, Ablativum cum Præpoſitione *in* deſiderant: ut *Ubi eſt Parens? In Italia, In Cantio, &c. Ubi orandum eſt? In Templo, in Cubiculo.*

29.

XXII.

SI per *Quò* interrogemur, propria Urbium & Pagorum, in Accuſativo efferuntur, ſine Præpoſitione, cujuſcunque ſint Declinationis aut Numeri, ſicut etiam *Domûs*: ut *Quo vadis? Romam, Babilonem, Athenas, Domum, &c.*

Appellativa & propria Regionum, poſcunt Accuſativum cum Præpoſitione *In*: ut *Quo properas? In Templum, in Forum, in Galliam, in Walliam, &c.*

XXIII.

CUm Interrogatio fit per *Quà* vel per *Unde*, propria Urbium & Pagorum, cujuſcunque ſint Declinationis ac Numeri, ponuntur in Ablativo ſine Præpoſitione: ut *Unde venis? Eboraco, Athenis, Roma, &c. Quà veniſti, Oxoniâ, Pariſiis, Dorobervia, Wintoniâ.*

Propria Regionum & Appellativa Accuſativum cum Præpoſitione *Per* poſtulant, cum Interrogatio fit per *Quà*: ut

Quà

Naples, &c. Where ſtudied Demoſthenes? at Athens. So *at Paris, &c.*

Yet Names of Countreys and Appellatives require an Ablative Caſe, with the Preposition *In*: as *Where is your father? In Italy, in Kent, &c. Where muſt we pray? In the Church, in the Chamber.*

XXII.

IF we be asked a Queſtion by *Whether*, proper names of Towns and Villages are put in the Accuſative caſe, without a Preposition, of what Declenſion or Number ſoever they be, as alſo *Domus*: as *Whither go you? To Rome, to Babilon, to Athens, Home, &c.*

Appellatives and proper names of Countries require an Accuſative with the Preposition *In*: as *Whether haſte you? Into the Church, to the Market, into France, into Wales, &c.*

XXIII.

WHen a Queſtion is asked by, *Which way* or *whence*, proper Names of Cities and Villages, of what Declenſion and number ſoever they be, are put in the Ablative caſe without a Preposition: as *Whence come you? From York, from Athens, from Rome, &c. Which way came you? By Oxford, by Paris, by Dover, by Winchester.*

Proper names of Countries and Appellatives, require an Accuſative caſe with the Preposition *Per*, if the Queſtion by made by

Quà ivisti? Per Galliam, per Germaniam, per Forum, &c.

Eadem Ablativum cum Præpositione *Ex* habent, si fiat Interrogatio per *Unde*: ut *Unde nobis adest? Ex Hispania, ex Anglia, ex Foro, ex Templo, &c.*

30

XXIV.

A Adjectiva & Verba quæ *Copiam* & *Inopiam* significant, Genitivo vel Ablativo gaudent: ut *Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Dux egenus Consilij. Petrus eget pecuniis. Abundat Opibus.*

XXV.

A Djectiva quæ *Desiderium, Scientiam, Memoriam*, & his contraria significant, Genitivum Postulant: ut *Cupidus doctrinæ. Ignarus omnium. Reus furti, &c.*

XXVI.

A Djectiva & Verba quæ *Commodum, Favorem, Auxilium, Studium, Similitudinem, Submissionem, Voluptatem* & his contraria significant, item Adjectiva in *Bilis* desinentia, Dativum requirunt: ut *Literæ tuæ jucundæ mihi fuerunt. Homini jam perdito subvenisti. Pax Reipublicæ optabilis est.* & Formidandus hostis

& Part. in dus

XXVII.

A Djectiva quæ *generalem mensuram* significant, Accusativum vel Ablativum admittunt: ut *Ager longus pedes ducentos* vel *pedibus ducentis. Liber crassus tres digitos* vel *tribus digitis.*

XXVIII.

Which way: as *Which way went you? By France, by Germany, by the Market, &c.*

The ſame proper names of Countries and Appellatives, are put in the Ablative caſe with the Prepoſition *Ex*, if the Queſtion be made by *Whence*: as *Whence comeſt thou to us? Out of Spain, out of England, from the Market, out of the Church, &c.*

XXIV.

ADjectives and Verbs that ſignifie *Plenty* or *Want* require a Genitive or Ablative caſe: as *All things are full of folly. A Captain lacking counſel. Peter wanteth Mony. He aboundeth with riches.*

XXV.

ADjectives that ſignifie *Deſire, Knowledge, Remembrance* and their Contraries, require a Genitive caſe: as *Deſirous of learning. Ignorant of all things. Guilty of Theft, &c.*

XXVI.

AAdjectives and Verbs that ſignifie *Profit, Favour, Help, Study, Likeneſs, Submiſſion, Pleaſure* and their Contraries, alſo Adjectives ending in *Bilis*, will have a Dative caſe: as *Your Letters were very pleaſant unto me. You have relieved a loſt man. Peace is to be deſired for the Commonwealth.*

XXVII.

ADjectives that ſignifie *general meaſure*, do admit an Accuſative or an Ablative caſe: as *A Field two hundred foot long. A Book three fingers thick.*

XXVIII.

XXVIII.

PLeraque Adjectiva Ablativum postulant significantem *Laudem*, *Vituperationem* vel *Partem*: ut *Insignis genere. Æger pedibus.*

Substantiva autem cùm ad *Laudem*, *Vituperationem* vel *Partem* referuntur, Genitivo vel Ablativo gaudent: ut *Homo magni animi*, vel *magno animo.*

XXIX.

SI multa ejusdem generis comparentur, utendum est Superlativo cum Genitivo plurali: ut *Aristoteles est doctissimus Philosophorum. Cicero eloquentissimus Oratorum.*

XXX.

CUm duo vel multa inter se comparamus, utimur Comparativo cum Ablativo: ut *Argentum vilius est Auro. Virtus præstantior Nummis. Præmia majora laboribus.*

Nonnunquam tamen Ablativus post Comparativum, intercedente Conjunctione *Quàm* mutari potest in casum verbo congruentem: ut *Melior est tuta Pax quam speratа Victoria.*

XXXI.

INterrogatio & Responsio ferè casu & tempore consentiunt: ut *Cujus est Oratio? Ciceronis. Quo morbo laborasti? Assidua Febri.*

Quando

XXVIII.

MOst Adjectives will have an Ablative case signifying *Praise*, *Dispraise* or *a Part*: as *Of noble kindred. Lame of his feet.*

But Substantives when they are referred to *Praise*, *Dispraise* or *Part*, will have a Genitive or an Ablative case: as *A man of great Courage.*

XXIX.

IF many things of the same kind be compared together, we must use the Superlative degree with the Genitive case plural: as *Aristotle is the most learned of Philosophers. Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.*

XXX.

WHen we compare two things or many between themselves, we use the Comparative with an Ablative after: as *Silver is of less value than Gold. Vertue is better than Money. Rewards greater than the labours.*

Yet sometimes the Ablative after the Comparative may be changed into the case which agreeth with the Verb, having the Conjunction *Quàm* put between: as *Better is a safe Peace than a Victory hoped for.*

XXXI.

THe Question and Answer do commonly agree in case and tense: as *Whose is this Oration? Cicero's. What disease were you sick of? A continual Ague.*

Yet

Quando tamen respondendum est per Pronomen Possessivum, non consentit Responsio cum Interrogatione: ut *Cujus est hic Liber? Non tuus, sed meus.*

Idem dicendum est, cum Verbum diversos casus regit: ut *Quanti emisti hanc Imaginem? duobus aureis.*

XXXII.

ADverbia *En* & *Ecce*, Nominativum vel Accusativum admittunt: ut *En Nova turba. Ecce miserum Hominem.*

XXXIII.

ADverbia quæ *Quantitatem*, aut *Tempus* aut *Locum* significant, Genitivum requirunt: ut *Affatim Lignorum. Nimis Insidiarum. Parum Sapientiæ. Postridie ejus diei. Tunc Temporis. Nusquam Gentium. Eo furoris adductus est.*

XXXIV.

ADverbia Comparativi vel Superlativi gradus eosdem Casus requirunt quos Nomina Comparativa & Superlativa: ut *Lachrymæ nihil citius arescit. Maximè omnium Nobilium eruditus.*

XXXV.

PRæpositiones, cum absque Casu ponuntur, vel etiam cum Comparantur, in Adverbia migrant: ut *Multis post Annis recuperata est Pecunia. Prosius Urbem accessit.*

XXXVI.

Conjunctiones Copulativæ & Disjunctivæ, & hæ quatuor, *Quam, Nisi, An, Præterquam*, similes Casus ut plurimum connectunt: ut *Divitiarum & Formæ Gloria flaxa atque fragilis est. An existimas ab ullo malle me legi probarique quam à te,*

Yet when we muſt anſwer by a Pronoun Poſſeſſive, the Anſwer agreeth not with the Queſtion: as *Whoſe is this Book? Not yours, but mine.*

The ſame is to be ſaid, when a Verb governeth divers Caſes: as *For how much bought you this Picture? For two Crowns.*

XXXII.

THe Adverbs *En* and *Ecce*, admit a Nominative or Accuſative Caſe: as *Behold a new tumult. Behold the miſerable Man.*

XXXIII.

ADverbs which ſignifie *Quantity*, *Time* or *Place*, Govern a Genitive Caſe: as *Wood enough. Too much Treachery. Little Wiſdom. The next day after that. At that Time. In no Place. He was brought to that fury.*

XXXIV.

ADverbs of the Comparative and Superlative Degree, require the ſame Caſes, that Nouns Comparatives and Superlatives do: as *Nothing is dried up ſooner than Tears. Moſt learned of all the Noble men.*

XXXV.

PRepoſitions, when they are put without Caſes, or alſo when they are Compared, are changed into Adverbs: as *The Money was recovered after many Years. He came nearer the City.*

XXXVI.

CONjunctions Copulatives and Diſjunctives, and theſe four, *Then*, *Unleſs*, *Or*, *Beſides*, for the moſt Part, joyn together like Caſes: as *The Glory of Riches and Beauty is unconſtant and frail. Do you think that I had rather be read and approved by any, than by you?*